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THISTLE-DOWN.

Now lightly floats yon thistle down,
By wand'ring breezes blown;
Gay, careless rovers of the air,
With source and goal unknown;
But in their silv'ry filaments,
Deep moral we may read—
Upon each airy, reckless flight,
Is borne a living seed.
—*Emma Carleton, in the Current.*

THE GYPSY QUEEN.

"It's easy enough to be a queen," said Congreve Harrison. "All you have to do is to inherit your rights, and make the most of them when they come to you. Now, I am a hereditary prince, and ought to be President of the United States to-day. My grandfather was. But my rights don't come to me. This government multiplies hereditary princes without giving any of them a chance. And your tribes are particular to let every heir enjoy his title to the utmost.

"Yes," replied the fat gypsy woman. "But, young gentleman, there is much more that you ought to know of your own future. You are rich and generous. Put silver in my hand again, and you will be fully repaid by what I tell you."

"Oh," said the young man, with lazy satisfaction, balancing himself luxuriously upon the stump, "I love to think that the contest is not yet decided between the fair young lady and the dark one. If you showed which was to be crowned and blessed with me, I should feel as if I must reverse your prophecy from sheer contrariness."

The woman cast a shrewd and black-eyed look at him, half enjoying his impudence, but not the less determined on more fees.

The encampment of tents, wagons, dogs, children, men, women, and horses stretched quite into the woods. Smoke from a number of fires, and several dirty table-cloths were spread in the long perspective. Around these the children rolled with those wolfish dogs which the gypsy makes his brethren. It was warm summer sunset, and the mosquitoes were abroad, twanging their instruments of torture, while on that very earthen table the fortune-teller had forsaken for her subject, flies greedily covered the beefsteak, or risked their lives in waiting cups of coffee. A ruddy, swart young man, very sparkling in eyes and mouth, when he opened his lips or widely separated his eyelids, lounged at his length on the wagon tongue, and kicked at two dogs whenever they attempted to deliver the beefsteak from the flies. He was too youthful to be the woman's husband, and too old to be her son, for she had several small, dirty children knocking their heels among the tea-cups. Yet he staid by, as if the kettle on the crooked iron was his own, the table-cloth his individual board, and the space about the woman his sky-roofed dwelling.

Young Harrison enjoyed his surroundings. He had passed a season among the Assiniboin Indians; was a good hunter and canoeist; he had run on snow-shoes, and jogged in the Assiniboin carts; he had seen the barbarian of the tropics, clothed only in flowers; he thought he knew life, and he felt an honest love for everything that dwelt close to the ground. The children of the road were like grimy and Ishmaelitish brethren to him. He had a finer life, lived quite over their heads, but he flattered himself Congreve Harrison could get down to deep sea level with the monsters, and enjoy the rude delights of simple existence. Especially was such fellowship a delight when it let him look at the tent-and-wagon-dwelling type of a beautiful woman.

"And she's the queen," he repeated, scarcely taking his eyes off the distant figure. "By all that's handsome, she ought to be! What's the extent of her kingdom?"

The fortune teller cuffed a dog which was just in the act of gulping one piece from her beef platter. She then looked at young Harrison, and used the same hand to point eastward.

"We have farms over there," said she. "Do you see that house on the hill? And we have other land in Ohio. And we have land in the South."

"You let it out to tenants, and live on the road yourselves?"

"Yes," with a nod which made her heavy ear-rings swing.

"But I mean over how large a tribe of people does your Queen Emeretta rule?"

"Are you making a book?" said the swart young man from the wagon tongue.

"There was a man made a book about us," explained the fortune-teller, her recollections kindling. "I never see it. You have much to do with studying. You are a gentleman that meditates."

"I am only making a book of my own experience," replied Harrison, to the young man on the wagon tongue. "How large did you tell me your tribe is?" he asked the woman.

A stolid look covered her face. She fanned away a fly with one ring-laden hand, and said, with the air of a duchess preserving court secrets: "There are many families. There are families in England, and families in this country."

"Yes. In short, the whole haman race is one compact and prodigious family," said Harrison, laughing. His laugh shaded off through smiles to interest, to seriousness and finally to an enthusiastic narrowing of the eyes, for the young queen was coming down toward this table-cloth at his feet.

Her own feet were in low shoes and scarlet stockings. He did not remember ever seeing such another pair of little innocent, unaggressive feet. Her dress was black. She had a scarlet silk handkerchief around her neck, and a scarlet and blue one crossed on her head. Her hair was a mighty fleece of shining black rings, frizzling to minute tendrils around her ears and temples. The high cheek-bones of the gypsy were perceptible only because at these points the glow of her color was richest. She was all black, gold and scarlet, in flesh tints, hair, glance and dress, the clear whites of her eyes being emphasized by their warm-hued lids and dark lashes. This little queen was probably seventeen years old. She carried her shoulders and head as if she felt the crown and robe which her people of the road have never given to any of their sovereigns. She was slim and perfectly shaped rather than tall. And just noticing the stranger by an indifferent turn of her eye, she said something to the fortune-teller about the chivvy and kekavi. Harrison detected the words by which the gypsy always tries his Philistine intruders.

He took off his cap and bowed, standing up from the stump against which his son leaned. He was large and handsome in his hunting clothes, as even the swart fellow on the wagon tongue must have seen.

"Oh, I can rakker a little Romany," he put forth. "I learned of your folks over in New Jersey. They were Coles, camped near Camden."

The fortune-teller relaxed, the fellow on the wagon tongue relaxed a little, but something like a ripple passed through the teeth of their sovereign. She flashed out her teeth in a laugh, and covered them instantly with decorous, beautiful lips.

"Come, now, we will take you in, Rye," said the swart young man, rising, a jocular light breaking over his face. "You've a good gray tied to that tree. Let's look at him."

"He isn't mine," said Harrison, glancing toward his horse and resolving to keep an eye thereabouts. "I borrowed him to hunt to-day. You see I can't trade."

"Maybe you'll buy," continued the gypsy.

"Tute wants to pooker mandy," said the young man, at whom the brown fellow laughed with a shout.

"Romany chals never cheat," he declared." "And Romany dyes tell true fortunes. Don't they?" he appealed to the queen.

"Always true," she replied, with the sincerity of a child. "We know the future by the lines in the hand."

"I wish you'd look in my hand," said Harrison, ardently.

Queen Emeretta put her own arms behind her. "I never yet read a man's palm. Mother Joel knows all the secrets. Show it to her."

She's already looked at it, and pronounced her oracle. She gave me a good fortune, but kept something back. I want the queen to read my final fate. I think I can bear whatever she gives me," said Harrison, foolishly.

The brown fellow uttered a grunt and sauntered behind the wagon.

Queeen Emeretta and the fortune-teller exchanged a quick look, and ambushed by Harrison's back, the elder woman made some signs with her hands. Returning thereupon to her neglected supper, she cut the gravied steak and gave portions to her children and dogs, and placing a huge piece upon some bread, leaned against a stump to chew it. Her eyes followed the stranger and the queen with complacent amusement. Once or twice she drew the back of her hand across her mouth, perhaps to wipe away grease, and perhaps to smooth its twitching corners.

"We must go to one side by ourselves," said Queen Emeretta, with childish respect of the ancient rite of fortune-telling.

"Of course," said Harrison, enraptured to have her lead him by the hand. She did influence him strangely, demure and curt though her manners were. They were both young, however different their races might be, both handsome and both conscious of a peculiar freemasonry between their temperaments.

Queen Emeretta took him up to the camp rather than aside, but no dogs or children rolled quite to their feet, and Harrison turned his shoulders squarely against the gaze of several turbaned witches.

Queen Emeretta opened her lips and breathed half audibly before beginning his fortune. Without releasing his right hand from her he felt in a special pocket with his left, and got a piece of gold to press against her palm. It seemed a sacrilegious thing to do. She stood like a divine young oracle, her presence fragrant with the scent of fern, in spite of all the camp's ill odor.

Her palm received the money, and she dropped it into her pocket as if that were part of the process, not with the greedy and satisfied scrutiny the fat woman had given his silver. And then she bent her head, turning her inner hand toward the light.

"You were born to be lucky," murmured the young queen.

"I believe it," said Harrison, regarding the fleece of black ringlets not far from his own face.

"So far you have lived a happy life with very little care. You had plenty of money, but all your care was to have money to have a good time with."

"True as gospel."

"Your life-line shows that you will live long, and enjoy great happiness Here are some crosses."

"Yes, I've had my crosses," confessed the young man, with a sigh of which he knew not the source.

"They were caused by a young lady."

"I hope it'll never happen again," said Harrison.

"Be quiet, and listen while I read your fate," said the sedate queen. "Do you or do you not believe my words?"

"I believe you, certainly."

"You are about to have a great piece of good fortune. There are two young ladies who love you. One is fair and one is dark.

"Yes, that's what the other one told me."

"You have not yet decided which you will give your heart to."

"Oh, yes, I have," said Harrison, impressively. He felt borne along in spite of himself, and ready to commit any absurdity.

"You have enemies who wish you ill, but they will not be able to work you much harm if you mind what I say. You were born to be lucky, and will never die in debt or in poverty. To keep out of the clutches of enemies you must be careful what you say. Within three years you will be married to the young lady you love."

Harrison smiled down at his supple palm. Under her low monotone he was carrying on a separate train of thought without losing a word. He broke through the fortune-telling to say at this point:

"It's pleasant to live in wagons in the open air, isn't it?"

Queen Emeretta threw her glance up at his face, and replied, as a matter of course, "Yes."

"White—I mean outsiders have sometimes married among your people, haven't they?"

"Oh, yes. There was an Irishman," she said, "married one of the Jeffreys. But he turned out a bad traveler."

"I heard of another such marriage in New Jersey," said Harrison, hardly knowing what impelled him to talk so, "and it was very happy. Seems to me it ought to be the ideal life, living close to nature, and so on, with a beautiful face always before one. Don't you feel the changes in the weather very much?"

"We go south in winter," replied the queen, dropping his hand.

"And return north with the birds."

If he was about to utter a lengthy poetic sentiment, the sight of a dog absorbed to the shoulders in a dinner pot sealed his mouth. He wondered if the the gypsies did eat pigs found dead, and in the same thought-sheath he wondered if there was a lovelier creature on earth than this queen.

"But was that all?" exclaimed Harrison, offering his hand to be held again.

"Have you told me my whole fortune?"

"No," the gypsy queen replied, without taking his hand. "Now, fold your arms across your breast, and wish. Whatever you wish will be granted. Have you wished?"

"Yes," said the young man.

"Then your wish shall be granted. And that is all."

"What I wish for more than anything else in the world is a kiss from you. Remember, you said it would be granted."

While he was speaking the last words Harrison knew the tawny young man had risen up from the fence corner, and Queen Emeretta had receded from him in a backward slope of her body from feet to head. Still, he knew he would have said it if it involved him with the whole camp, and if she flashed lightning at him. He knew he was going at a tremendous pace upon a foolish track, but he was already under way, and could not restran himself. And she bewitched him even more by her recoil than by her touch against his hands. This young man, quite a favorite among his social equals, and considered not bad, was for the instant ready to wade among gypsy clubs and dogs and all the artillery of the camp to realize his sincerely expressed wish.

It surprised him when the tawny young man came near without distinct indications of intending to try to thrash him.

The queen did not disappear with a dramatic bound, or utter any exclamation to spur on the tawny young man. As he approached she walked away from Harrison, and stopped at the first camp fire to talk with the old women who had watched her fortune-telling.

Two or three sticks only were burning under their kettle hook, making scarcely a gleam of flame, but considerable smoke, which kept the mosquitoes at bay. Within this film of blue dimness which nothing but smoldering wood produces Harrison saw his last glimpse of Queen Emeretta. For afterward, if she did not ascend to some leaf-curtained couch at the top of the trees, where the night air could fan her and the dew impearl her perfect cheeks, she must have crept into one of the squatty, dirt-stained tents; and the bare thought made him shudder.

The young gypsy man again began to urge horse-trading, and so relieved was Harrison to escape quarreling with these tawny Capulets that he plunged headlong into the subject. He went after his horse and his gun, the young man still beside him, and brought them into the midst of the camp. A dozen dark-eyed fellows with shining teeth gathered around him, and others just returned from town or country foraging, with two or three horses led by one halter, or bags in which suspicious chicken squawks seemed suffocated, added themselves to the examining committee, which seized upon his horse. They felt its limbs, looked in its mouth, pulled out bits of its hair, made it prance, and sprung upon it, one after another, to try its mettle by a dash into the woods.

Dusk had given place to evening. In the gypsy camp, as in the best regulated dwelling, children will utter vesper wails. And odors not rank by day were dampened and rendered almost palpable by the humid night air.

Harrison wanted to get away. Through all the wrangle and jargon of horse talk he had kept a watchful eye upon every quarter of the camp, and Queen Emeretta appeared no where. He had a flitting wish to see her seated above the herd playing upon a guitar. She had impressed him as a sincere creature, free from the gypsy's cunning reservations with every man, woman, or child of alien blood. At the same time he never meant to confess to living cars the extent of his folly regarding her. He staid more than an hour in the hope of seeing a whisk of her ringlets at some tent flap. The fighting dogs swarmed around his legs, the gypsies continued cantering his horse; he was tired of parrying their offers and keeping his head above the successive waves of nags which they poured in one exhaustless tide against his resolution not to sell.

When he finally mounted his gray and started toward the road at a foot-pace, three men accompanied him, still picturing the merits of their own animals and his remorse when it would be too late, and he repeated to each separate man what he had already told the entire camp many times, that the horse was not his, and it was therefore impossible for him to sell or trade.

The last one to leave him was the swarthy young man who had lain on the wagon tongue. He patted Harrison's steed, and admitted there was not a gray like that in the whole camp. He rested his arms across the back of the saddle as if to fondle the gentleman who wished to kiss his queen.

But he was got rid of. Harrison balanced his gun, and took the last look at the floating village. There was no telling whether morning would find it in the same place. He did hope to see it again.

The horse went slowly home, but it was just the sort of a dark, dewy evening to hum along between fences where elders spread their ghostly parasols and made themselves sweetly odorous. He had a few birds in his game-bag, shot in violation of the game laws, and he now and then hummed a bar from Der Freischultz, and perhaps thought of his many follies.

It was ten o'clock by the stars when he led his borrowed horse directly across the lawn to his cousin's stable, noticing that the stable door was open and a light was moving among the stalls. James met him with the lantern.

"What's the matter, James?" inquired Harrison.

"I was just taking a last look at things for the night," said James, "because there's a tribe of gypsies camped two or three miles below here. Them gypsies likes a good horse, Mr. Harrison."

"Well, here's one they wanted," said Congreve, giving up the bridle. "I stopped at their camp, but they're not very formidable. What's the matter with the horse, old fellow? he exclaimed, as the lantern searched from head-strap to crupper, from hoof to saddle. "I walked him all the way home. He hasn't laid a hair."

"No, sir," responded James solemnly; "and he'll never lay a hair again till some of the gray paint is scratched off'n him. This ain't the beast you rode away from here. What's that?" inquired James, lifting his lantern above the young gentleman's suddenly stern face, "sticking to the back of your coat?"

Harrison groped behind himself, and seized a paper.

"They've played their games on you, sir," said the old servant, grimacing anxiously at the painted horse, and trying the dry coat with his nail. "And now they'll be gone like the bird that flies. We wouldn't took a thousand like this crow-bait for that gray of our'n."

"I wish you'd quit your buzzing and give me that lantern," said Harrison, extending an impatient hand. "Don't mind what I say, James. This is meaner than hazing. But it serves me right, too."

"It don't do to meddle with them gypsies, sir."

Harrison sat against the edge of a manger, and held the lantern to what was written in pencil on a piece of note-paper:

"Mr. ——, I told yure Fortune because you knew Romany. But you did not Treet me Wright. My husband the King says he has fixed you in a Horse Traid for it. He will give you this. We are not Different from other because we live on the road. I am just a Young Girl, and it Hurt me. EMERETTA.

"Queen of the the Joels, Stanleys and Jeffreys."—*Harper's Bazar.*

About Macaroni.

"While macaroni is the national diet of Italy, it has become completely Americanized," said a prominent Italian restaurateur to a reporter. "Our American patronage is constantly increasing, which shows the growing taste for our food. Excepting our pure, native wines, macaroni appears to be the most favored of our American epicures. In fact, all the English speaking people in New York are taking lovingly to this wholesome and slippery diet. Do you know how it is made? No? Well, I will tell you. Macaroni, vermicelli (or little worms), talliarini, etc., are the products of flour from the best quality of wheat. Maraconi differs from vermicelli only in size—the latter being made in smaller tubes. Both are prepared in the greatest perfection at Naples, and are the principal food of the great body of the people there. Macaroni is to the Italian what the fig and the date are to the inhabitants of the Levant, and what rice is to the Asiatic. The hard wheat flour imported from the Black Sea is the best suited for the manufacture of macaroni. None of it ever reaches this country, except it is imported by private parties for home consumption. The flour is mixed with water, frequently washed in mountain streams, then ground in water mills, and hot water is added until it becomes dough. It is forced by pressure through a number of small holes or tubes and then cut off at the desired length. The largest tubes are called macaroni, next vermicelli and the next fedelini. Talliarini is made pretty much on the same plan, only that it is long, narrow and flat, and when served looks something like a wrecked spider-web. Vermicelli means little worms, and when in soup one would come to that conclusion without knowing the literal meaning of the word. Spaghetti is another species of the same kind of food chopped into small round sections. Italian paste, you know, is used in puddings. No, not in the ten cent restaurants. It is those little things you see in the shape of stars, hearts, crowns and letters of the alphabet; and while eating your pudding or soup you can refresh your memory in the alphabet or study astronomy or anatomy. At Naples the preparation of macaroni and its species is best understood; nothing is used except flour and pure water, the best being made of flour of hard wheat; the most inferior, for the peasants, is made of flour of soft wheat. The macaroni used by the poor is merely boiled in water, and not often washed and ground with that great care in making the best article. The lazzaroni of our country have only one ambition—to excel each other in swallowing the longest string of macaroni without breaking it."—*New York Mail and Express.*

The First Meerschaum Pipe.

In 1723 there lived in Pesth, the capital of Hungary, Karol Kowates, a shoemakers, whose ingenuity in cutting and carving on wood, etc., brought him in contact with Count Andrassy, with whom he became a favorite. The count, on his return from a mission to Turkey, brought with him a piece of whitish clay, which had been presented to him as a curiosity on account of its extraordinary light specific gravity. It struck the shoemaker that, being porous, it must be well adapted for pipes, as it would absord the nicotine. The experiment was tried, and Karol cut a pipe for the count and one for himself. But in the pursuit of his trade he could not keep his hands clean, and many a piece of shoemaker's wax became attached to the pipe. The clay, however, instead of assuming a dirty appearance when Karol wiped it off, received wherever the wax adhered to it a clear brown polish instead of the dull white it previously had. Attributing this change in the tint to its proper source, he waxed the whole surface, and, polishing the pipe again, smoked it, and noticed how admirably and beautifully it colored, also how much more sweetly the pipe smoked after being waxed. Other noblemen, hearing of the wonderful properties of this singular species of clay, imported it in considerable quantities for the manufacture of pipes. The natural scarcity of this much esteemed article and the great cost of importation in those days of limited facilities for transportation rendered its use exclusively confined to the richest European noblemen until 1830, when it became a more general article of trade. The first meerschaum pipe made by Karol Kowates has been preserved in the museum of Pesth.

The Cable and the Whale.

The steamer Retriever, says a late number of the Panama *Star and Herald*, was engaged in repairing a break in the West Coast of America Telegraph company's submarine cable, when a whale, measuring from seventy to seventy-five feet in length, fouled itself in the wire. In its struggle to get free the cable cut into its right side, the entrails and large quantities of blood issuing from the wound and floating round the ship. In the last dying struggle of the captive it parted the cable and floated away to windward of the steamer. Some days afterward, the Retriever returned to pick up the piece of cable in which the whale had been entangled. It was then found that the fish had drifted away, and the cable was twisted up in a most curious fashion In no fewer than six different places it had been bitten through sufficiently to stop all communication.

In opium joints and hasheesh houses tea or water acidulated with aconite is used to heighten the effect of the drug upon the nerve and brain. This is almost the same excitant that was used by the New England witches, according to Professor Schele de Vere.

Germany and Russia are both pushing forward experiments in flying machines for use in war.

SOMETHING ABOUT PLUMES.

THEIR HISTORY FROM EARLY TIMES TO THE PRESENT.

How Plumes Were Used by the Ancients—Coming to the Front Again for Personal Adornment.

Feathers after a long period of comparative neglect are again being generally used for personal ornament. They are adapted to the purpose, for they are graceful and showy: Their natural colors are usually handsome, but where nature has been niggardly in this respect, art steps in and makes their plentiful or undesired hues correspond with the arbitrary tints demanded by fashion. Ladies' hats are richly ornamented with plumes, which either droop in a willowy way upon the shoulders, or point straight toward the zenith in a half-martial, half-coquettish fashion. They enter largely into the material of dresses; fans are made of them, and once more after the lapse of several generations they reappear in a modest way in the female coiffure.

Like other articles of dress plumes have their history, which has been picturesque and romantic. It dates from an early epoch. They were obviously first used by those nations living adjacent to the deserts where the ostrich lives. In ancient Egypt they were worn by certain officers of the cavalry. The natives of Central and Northern Asia, who almost lived on horseback, ornamented their helmets with horses' tails. A horse's tail fell gracefully from the crown of the Thracian helmet. The nodding plume that frightened the babe of Hector is the motive of one of the most touching episodes of the Iliad. The Greeks used feathers or horse-hair indiscriminately on the crests of their helmets. The use of the horse's tail has survived among the Turks, not as a decoration of the helmet but upon military standards to indicate official rank. Plumes were not used on the helmets of the Roman soldiers. The ornaments of their warlike uniforms were solid like their batalions. Their helmets were surmounted by crests. Their standards were poles having at the end some figure—not waving banners of textile fabrics like those which had been from time immemorial in use by Eastern armies. There was no reason for the peculiarity, for the Roman legions whose conquests were made in Asia and Africa brought back among their spoils all forms of warlike paraphernalia in use among the conquered.

The Romans, not wearing plumed insignia, could not transmit them to the Germans, Gauls and Britons when they extended their conquests northward and westward through Europe. The Germans, when the Romans penetrated their forests, wore no head covering. The Gauls had derived from Asiatic ancestors a war helmet, ornamented with a horse's plume and mane. The Britons and other inhabitants of their island had barbaric notions of color. The Scots used pigments on their persons, and the Britons wore bright colored feathers plucked from the birds that frequented their marshes at the vertex of the leather caps which were their headgear in war time. Art there was none in Europe, and the Romans were luxurious in ways that did not cause special change either in their own dress or that of those whom they subjugated. During the first centuries of the Dark Ages there was little knightly decoration. The improvement of arms and armor went on slowly. Stalwart warriors dealing ponderons blows with spears and battle axes made it necessary that armor should be capable of withstanding such terrible weapons. Hence chain armor was first invented, then greaves, cuisses, breastplates and helmets. In time these were skillfully made, and when the armor was burnished the knight wearing it was a stately and imposing object. These were the days of chivalry, of devotion to ladies, of noble defense of the defenseless. The barbarous chevaliers of Europe learned from the Saracens during the crusades a civilization and refinement never before known in their forests. They gained new skill in the mechanic arts and fresh conceptions of beauty. Among other things they adopted from the East was the use of plumes, which were first known in Western Europe in the thirteenth century.

These afterward became so common that a knight's dress was not considered complete unless they nodded from the helmet. They were not always of feathers, for feathers were not always obtainable. For a hundred years or more they were made generally of horses' tails. Feathers gradually came into use and the purchase and sale of them developed into an important branch of trade. Froissart says that the caps of the free companies that infested Europe in the fourteenth century were all adorned with them, and that they gave safe conduct to the feather merchants that they might have the first chaice of their stock. Historians of costume note the curious modifications they made in England when brought there from the continent in the reign of Edward III. In the reign of Richard II. a single feather seemed to sprout from the front of the cavalier's chaperon. Fashions in feathers, confined entirely to the men, all of whom were warriors, present an inconceivable variety as we see them in pictorial illustrations of the period. They were remarkable, especially for their profusion. A picture of Maximilian I. in the fifteenth century represents him with his helmet surmounted by a cluster of plumes in bulk almost equal to his entire person. They appear as feathery groves on the knights of the epoch, some individual feathers towering high above the head, others drooping upon their shoulders and sometimes falling down the back below the waist. During these years lived Henry of Navarre, whose historical plume is celebrated in one of Macaulay's ballads:

Press where ye see my white plume shine
along the ranks of war,
And be your oriflamme to-day the helmet of
Navarre.

Plumes were more fashionable on the continent than in England, according to a passage in Shakespeare's Henry VIII:

They must leave these remnants
Of fool and feather that they got in France.

This might seem to be parent of the phrase "Fuss and Feathers," given to General Scott. Elsewhere Shakespeare speaks of the knights:

All plumed like estridges that wing the wind.

It was some generations afterward that plumes became a fashionable article of feminine attire, but when they once came into favor, they held their ground with pertinacity. During the reign of George II in 1715, the style of wearing them was unique and laughable. The *coiffure* had just been the tall pyramid made of lace, rising told above fold to a perilous height. The shape was retained, but the material used was feathers, the effect of which, though awkward, must still have been rich, and we may perhaps give the headdress the credit of being less weighty than it seemed.

The feathers chiefly used for ornament are those of the ostrich, the rhea, or American ostrich, the emu, the osprey, the egret, the peacock, the bird of paradise, the swan, the turkey, the argus pheasant, the ibis, the eagle, and the grebe. Only a part of these birds furnish feathers that can be called plumes. The rest are used for miscellaneous ornamentation. The white ostrich feathers are used for ladies' hats and headdresses. The black help to set off the gorgeous uniforms of the Highland regiments in the British army. The large egret feather is worn by the hussars. The feathers of the heron, worn by the knights of the gartar, are rare and frequently cost fifty guineas, while it is by no means an uncommon occurrence for one of these gentlemen of particularly elegant appearance and tastes to pay 100 guineas for a single feather of great beauty. Egret feathers in this city cost $35 an ounce, while the finest ostrich plumes cost from $90 to $100 a pound. A bit of egret feather, with a small ostrich plume twined around it of a tint to match the dress or complexion, is now worn by ladies in the hair at the side of the head. Plumes of the American ostrich can be purchased at from $10 to $15 per pound. Ostrich feathers are given all sorts of beautiful tints by the plumassier. As it is desirable they should be as heavy as possible, a fine plume is used for the outside and one of coarser quality for a lining, the two united looking very rich and heavy. —*San Francisco Call.*

SELECT SIFTINGS.

There is a cat in Ulster County, N. Y., which violates all the feline traditions by diving into the water after fish. She goes down to the pond regularly every day, and as regularly returns with a fish for her little family.

A Catskill, N. Y., man has a curiosity in the shape of a lemon and orange combined. On one side is a perfect lemon skin and the juice sour, while the other is an orange and sweet. Thus writes an exchange. The story is probably more curious than true.

A Providence antiquarian of good memory says that the last criminal whose ears were legally cropped in Rhode Island went through the operation on the 18th of October, 1822. The name of the man was Malbone Briggs, and his offense was the passing of counterfeit money.

The largest room in the world, under one roof, and unbroken by pillars, is at St. Petersburg. It is 620 feet long by 150 in breadth. By daylight it is used for military displays, and a batalion can completely manœuver in it. Twenty thousand wax tapers are required to light it. The roof of this structure is a single arch of iron, and it exhibits a remarkable engineering skill in the architect.

One of the animated controversies now going on in the columns of the press is whether the vultures discover their prey by means of sight or smell. No two writers seem to agree. Many curious instances of the marvelous power of the vulture for discovering carrion are quoted. These birds have been known to travel twenty miles after the carcass of a dead cow buried under a heap of leaves, while after a battle in the open desert the air is full of them.

The Manse Tower on the Rhine is on an island in the river. It was erected it is believed, in the middle ages by some of the robber-knights of the Rhine. The ruins have been covered with stucco, and converted into a watch-tower. It derived its name from the legend of the cruel Archbishop Hatto of Mayence. According to the story, as told by Southey in his familiar ballad, the bishop, having burned alive a barnful of starving poor in order to rid himself of their importunities for food from his well-furnished granaries, was punished for his cruel act by being devoured by a whole army of rats in his tower on the Rhine, to which he had fled for safety.

A copy of George Washington's "sundries account" during his eight years as President from 1789 to 1796 has just been brought to light by H. M. Zimmerman, of Washington. Among other curious items in the account, which is written in Washington's own hand-writting, are: 'two dogs, weight thirty-five pounds, from Farmer Bassett, to guard the President's house;" "thirteen patent lamps to illuminate the President's premises;" "Damask curtains for the state dining-room;" "a massive desk for the President's office, £120 10s." Beside these items the account includes various amounts loaned by President Washington to different parties, beside amounts paid for at least 100 looking-glasses and French mirrors. A "Franklin stove" for Mrs. Martha Washington's room, cost four pounds, and a French painting for the "main parlor," cost thirteen pounds.

The Knife Grinder and His Work.

The knife grinder has, after all, a story to tell, and a very dismal one it is. He is environed by dangers as completely as he is saturated with wet "swarff" (powdered stone) which dyes him a deep saffron color from head to toe. He sits over his tool, which at any moment may send him through the roof with all the suddenness and velocity of dynamite, and he works in an attitude and (especially if he be a "dry" grinder) inhales a dust which he knows will shorten his life by ten, twenty or even thirty years, as constitution and fortune may serve him. The sharp crack of a breaking stone is an appalling sound to the occupants of a grinding hull. A bang in a trough, a crash in the roof, and a piteous moan, and all is over. If the victim be alive he is hurried to the hospital; if dead, his crushed body is reverently carried away. No vigilance in the master, no care in the workman, seem able to avert these periodical catastrophes. The insidious water rot, the hidden flaw and the unequal grain do their fatal work in spite of all precautions.—*English Illustrated Magazine.*

A New Scheme to Drive the Blues Away.

Let any one who feels limp and out of sorts go to some hilly place where there are woods to fill the air with oxygen, and there sit in a sunny spot with a narrow bag of ice on the spine. The chest will expand and the lungs put forth all their power to inhale. If there be a microbe in the system (so copiously is oxygen let in) it must almost directly be burned up. The sense of vitality is so great that one is under the illusion of being youthful again. A gentle warmth pervades all the body; the skin looks bluer, the trees greener.—*London Truth.*

THE SOUTHERN EXPOSITION

A SHOW WHICH IS INTENDED TO ECLIPSE THAT OF 1876.

How the Enterprise was Started and What has been Done—The Grounds and Buildings.

The Southern Exposition, which is to be opened at New Orleans on December 1, is the outgrowth of an idea that originated in 1879, when the Mississippi Cotton Planters' Association was organized with a view to meet the desperate state of things then threatening the planting interest by the proposed exodus of the colored population and the apparent necessity for replacing the old methods of raising cotton by new methods and labor-saving machinery.

The New Orleans exposition is a sort of centennial celebration of the beginning of the cotton industry in this country, as the first cotton was exported in 1784. This was the beginning of the great export trade that has made American cotton an important factor in the industry of the world. The year 1884 also marks the hundredth anniversary of the peace that closed the revolutionary war, and it was thought fitting that the occasion should be made memorable by the exposition of the arts of peace. It was also considered that the South had been the arena of the most remarkable industrial progress of this decade, and was, therefore, the proper center for such a celebration.

The coming exposition is called the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, and it is to be held under the auspices of the United States and the National Cotton Planters' association. On April 24, 1883, the executive committee selected New Orleans as the site for the exposition. Congress approved the charter constituting a board of thirteen members, eight of whom are appointed by the President, and seven on the recommendation of the association and subscribers.

Under the act the commissioners of the exposition had the authority to invite foreign governments to participate in the exposition. In order to make provision for the guests thus invited, an act of Congress was passed loaning a million of dollars to the enterprise, on the same plan that proved successful with the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia. Louisiana and New Orleans raised $700,000 by State and city appropriations and private effort, and from various sources funds amounting to about $1,500,000 more were raised to help on the enterprise.

Then the plan was enlarged a little, and the Federal government decided to ask foreigners to bring exhibits relating to the departmental workings of their governments as a contribution to the knowledge of the science of government. To carry out this idea a supplementary appropriation of $300,000 was made by Congress, and a board of officers was appointed by the President.

When the enterprise was started, one of the most active promoters was Senor Diaz, now president of Mexico. President Diaz has not lost interest in the exhibition, and promises continued cooperation. Already the Mexican government has appropriated $200,000 for its share in the great show. The Latin countries of Central America will also be duly represented at the exposition. Although, on account of the use of the term Southern Exposition, many have supposed that it will be solely an exhibition of Southern products and things having some relation to them, the fact is it will be an international exhibition on a larger scale than any heretofore attempted anywhere.

The grounds cover 250 acres. The main building is the largest ever built for such a purpose. The government building measures 884 by 565 feet, and is itself larger than either of the two Paris exposition buildings, and larger than the Vienna exposition building. There will be an immense horticultural hall, art galleries, and other buildings such as naturally cluster around a great exposition. The intention is to provide room for all exhibitors who have anything to show that is worth seeing. The exhibits are to be catalogued in nine groups with about 1,000 classifications. The primary object of the exposition is to educate the people, and this will be kept constantly in view. The president of the exposition is Edmund Richardson, of Mississippi, the largest cotton planter in the world. The director-general is Major E. A. Burke, of New Orleans. There is an office in New York, in the Stewart building, at Chambers street and Broadway, and another office in Chicago. Then there is a commissioner in every State with $5,000 to spend in the interest of the exposition. There are also fourteen men traveling in Europe giving information about the exposition and getting exhibitors.

The exhibition will be opened promptly on December 4. Already a fleet of steamboats is being prepared on the Mississippi to take visitors to the show. There are ten lines of steamers connecting New Orleans with New York. Then there are the Louisville and Nashville railroad, the Queen and Crescent railroad, the Illinois Central, the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas, and the new system of Mexican roads ready to carry visitors from all directions to the exposition, and the prospect is that even in the number of its visitors the Southern exposition will rival the exhibition at Philadelphia. —*New York Sun.*

Gathered from Garbage.

A machine has been put in use in New York to sift from house refuse and street sweepings all rags, old iron, broken glass, etc. The machine is described as being a vast rag and bone-picker of many Italian power, working by steam. Its daily capacity is 150 loads of 1,800 pounds each. The oscillator moves too and fro 250 times a minute, while two or three Italians stand alongside and pick all rags and scraps of paper out of the mass. What is then left, after the dust has fallen below, is passed into a washer, in which all straw, leather, vegetable refuse and other light material rises to the surface of the water, and is removed and burned. The coal, iron, glass and other heavy objects fall to the bottom of the water, are washed in another vat of water and are sold. Out of 150 loads of refuse but thirty are conveyed away as waste. The rags bring about $30 per ton, the old iron forty cents a hundred pounds, the glass thirty cents a hundred; the bones are the most valuable, and about 400 pounds of coal and cinder are obtained from a load of 1,800 pounds.—*Paper World.*

Ten years ago there was only 150 newspapers published in Japan; now there are 2,000. The wonderful progress of Japan is no longer a mystery.—*Call.*

SELF-RELIANCE.

I.

By thine own soul's law learn to live,
And if men thwart thee take no heed,
And if men hate thee have no care;
Sing thou thy song, and do thy deed,
Hope thou thy hope, and pray thy prayer,
And claim no crown they will not give,
Nor bays they grudge thee for thy hair.

II.

Keep thou thy soul-sworn steadfast oath,
And to thy heart be true thy heart;
What thy soul teacher learn to know,
And play out thine appointed part;
And thou shalt reap as thou shalt sow;
Nor helped nor hindered in thy growth,
To thy full stature thou shalt grow.

III.

Fix on the future's goal thy face,
And let thy feet be lured to stray
Nowither, but be swift to run,
And nowhere tarry by the way,
Until at last the end is won.
And thou mayst look back from thy place
And see thy long day's journey done.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

A man with a cast in his eye—trout fisherman.—*Siftings.*

The United States speech crop will be very extensive this year.—*Waterloo Observer.*

A man who paints the town red generally looks blue himself the following morning.—*Pittsburg Telegraph.*

The most verdant young man of the period was the one who attempted to cut grass with a bicycle.—*Boston Budget.*

There is a variety of slug which has 28,000 teeth. How devoutly thankful we are that the slug is not a dog.—*Philadelphia Call.*

They have a pound for cats in Brooklyn, says an exchange. We have a pound for them in Boston, and it will be administered with anything that comes within our reach.—*Boston Post.*

"Do cats reason?" asks a scientist. Well, our view is that they try to settle matters that way, but nine times out of ten the debate seems to end in an old-fashioned riot.—*Philadelphia Press.*

To be, or not to be, that is the question:
Whether 'tis better to lose the nomination;
Or to be a presidential candidate and have
A pirate's picture passed off for your own,
All in public prints?

—*Siftings.*

There are said to be 20,649 stitches in a plain shirt. These figures, added to the number of half-hours annually consumed in looking for collar buttons, would make the public open their eyes. —*Courier-Journal.*

"Man has not half the courage of woman," shouts a female orator. No, indeed; no one ever saw a great big, overgrown woman running from a little bit of a man with a rolling-pin in his hand.—*Philadelphia Call.*

EPITAPH ON A TRUTHFUL MAN.

The world with mysteries is rife
That puzzle e'en the wise;
This man was truthful all his life,
He's dead, and here he lies.
—*Somerville Journal.*

Colorado has a woman who speaks eight languages, but when her husband comes in at three in the morning with his legs hopelessly entangled she doesn't deviate very far from the Colorado

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1884.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem N.C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1884.
$1.50 A YEAR.

The PRESS entered its thirty-second volume on January 1st, 1884.

Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the PRESS more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 3, 1884.

Joint Canvass of the 5th Congressional District.

James W. Reid, Democratic candidate for Congress, and Col. L. C. Edwards, Republican and Liberal candidate for Congress, will address the people of the 5th Congressional District in joint discussion at the following times and places, to-wit:

Walnut Cove, Stokes county, Wednesday, October 8th.

Mt. Airy, Surry county, Friday, October 10th.

Dobson, Surry county, Saturday, October 11th.

Greensboro, Guilford county, Tuesday, October 28th.

Kernersville, Forsyth county, Thursday, October 30th.

Winston, Forsyth county, Friday, October 31st.

As the evenings are short speaking will commence promptly at noon.

R. B. Glenn, Democratic candidate for Elector, and A. H. Joyce, Esq., Republican candidate for Elector, will address the people of the 5th Congressional District, in joint discussion, at the following times and places, to-wit:

Greensboro, Guilford county, Wednesday, October 8th.

High Point, Guilford county, Thursday, October 9th.

Kernersville, Forsyth county, Saturday, October 11th.

Winston, Forsyth county, Monday, October 13th.

Bethania, Forsyth county, Tuesday, October 14th.

Germanton, Stokes county, Wednesday, October 15th.

Westfield, Stokes county, Thursday, October 16th.

Marion, Surry county, Friday, October 17th.

Mt. Airy, Surry county, Saturday, October 18th.

Dobson, Surry county, Monday, October 20th.

Danbury, Stokes county, Monday, October 27th.

Speaking commences at 1 p. m.

Bishop Lyman's Appointments.

Oct. 8 Wednesday—Mocksville.
" 9 Thursday—Huntsville.
" 10 Friday—Winston.
" 11 Saturday—Germanton.
" 12 Sunday—Hairston's Chapel.
" 14 Tuesday—Danbury.
" 15 Wednesday—Madison.

Holy communion at all morning services. Collections for Diocesan mission.

—State election in Ohio, October 14th.

201 failures in the United States last week, of which 36 were in the South.

—The Chinese government has applied for 3,000 square feet of room at the New Orleans Exposition.

—Thanks to the President and Secretary of the State Exposition for a free ticket to the Exposition grounds.

—The British gunboat Wasp was wrecked off Tory Island, on the northwest coast of Ireland. Fifty persons were drowned.

— The Insurance Company of North America have presented us with a large and beautiful colored lithograph of the Cotton Exchange building, the largest and finest of the kind in the world.

—John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, died after a protracted illness, in the 65th year of his age.

The funeral was attended by 12,000 persons.

—Tammany Hall held a convention on the 29th of September and unqualifiedly endorsed the nomination of Cleveland and Hendricks, and nominated a straight Democratic city ticket.

—When symptoms of malaria appear in any form, take Ayer's Ague Cure at once, to prevent the development of the disease, and continue until health is restored, as it surely will be by the use of this remedy. A cure is warranted in every instance.

A Star Route Suit Instituted.

WASHINGTON, September 29.—A suit on a star route contract was filed to-day by District Attorney Worthington to recover $11,904 with interest from September 15, 1880, from A. H. Brown, who was contractor on the route from the Monument to Lake Bend, Colorado, between February 1879 and June 1882. It is charged that Brown obtained the sum sued for by fraud in claiming to have employed eight men and twenty-four horses, when his force was but three men and 14 horses. The total allowed on the contract was $29,010.22 on losses of stock and carriers and it is alleged that it should have been but $15,106.66. The District Attorney also entered suit to-day to recover $12,000 for the United States from W. B. Moses and L. H. Rogers, sureties on the bond of Henry W. Howgate, late disbursing officer of the United States Signal Corps.

THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

An Address to the People---Reviewing the Political Situation.

NEW YORK, September 22.—The following address has been issued from the headquarters of the National Democratic Committee:

To the People of the United States:

The National Democratic party of the United States has pledged itself to purify the administration of public affairs from corruption, to manage the government with economy, to enforce the execution of the laws, and to reduce taxation to the lowest limit consistent with just protection to American labor and capital and with the preservation of the faith which the nation has pledged to its creditors and pensioners. The open record of the man whom it has named as its candidate for the presidency has been accepted by thousands of independent Republican in every State as an absolute guarantee that if he is elected all these pledges will be exactly fulfilled, and that under his administration good government will be assured.

To secure these results all good citizens must unite in defeating the Republican candidate for President. His history and political methods make it certain that his administration would be stained by gross abuses, by official misconduct and wanton expenditure of the public money, and would be marked by an increase of taxation which would blight the honest industry of our people.

Against us and against those honorable Republicans who, for the sake of good government, have made common cause with us, notable combinations have been made. These are chiefly made up of four classes: First, an army of officeholders, who by choice or compulsion, are now giving to Republican committees as part of the campaign fund of that party, moneys paid to such officers out of the public treasury for services due to the people of the United States. Second, organized bodies of men who, having secured by corrupt means the imposition of duties which are in excess of all sums needed for the wants of the government and for the protection of American labor and capital, and having thus gained enormous wealth, are willing to pay largely to the Republican campaign fund for the promise of the continuance and increase of such duties, which constitute a system of bounties to monopolies under the false pretense of protection to American industry. Third, a host of unscrupulous contractors and jobbers who have grown rich upon public plunder and are ready to pay tithes of what they have acquired in order to avoid all risk of being called upon to account for the evil methods by which their wealth has been gained. Fourth, corporations which, having despoiled the public lands by the aid of corrupt agencies in the Republican party, believe they will be compelled to give up their ill-gotten gains if that party is driven from power, and are therefore willing to keep it in place by giving it a percentage of their unrighteous profits.

This committee has not troops of officeholders at its command. It will not agree to sell the future legislation of Congress for money paid now into its party treasury. It will not promise immunity to thieves.

It will not contract to uphold any corrupt bargain heretofore made by the Republican party with any corporation for all the wealth which such corporation can offer. It appeals to the people against one and all of these opponents thus corruptly banded together against the friends of good government. The number of all these opponents is small, but their wealth is great, and it will be unscrupulously used.

An active and vigorous campaign must be made against them. Their paid advocates must be met and defeated in debate upon the platform and in discussion in the newspapers. The organization of all who are opposed to them must be perfected in every State, city and county in the land.

Money is needed to do this honest work. Your committee, refusing to adopt the methods by which the Republican party fills its treasury, calls upon all good citizens for the aid which it requires. It invites and it will welcome contributions from every honest man who is opposed to the election of James G. Blaine as President. No contribution will be accounted too small. Wherever a bank, banker or postal money order office can be found, the means exist for placing at the disposal of the treasurer of this committee the individual or collective contributions in aid of the great cause in which we are engaged, or money may be remitted by mail to Charles J. Conda, treasurer, at No. 11 West Twenty-fourth street, New York.

When victory is achieved over the unscrupulous combination which is now endeavoring to thrust James G. Blaine into the Presidential office, the recorded list of such contributors will be a roll of honor such as no other party in this country has ever possessed.

Our opponents cannot be saved from disaster by forcing their unwilling candidate to speak to assemblages of the people. The man who wrote the Fisher letters will never be the choice of the people for the Presidency of the United States.

(Signed) ARTHUR P. GORMAN,
Chm'n Nat. Dem. Ex. Com.

NEW ORLEANS, September 24.—A special from Brook Haven, Mississippi, to the *Times-Democrat* says: Last Saturday night a mob of forty men visited Franklin county jail, overpowered the jailor, took out four negro prisoners and lynched them to trees in the court house yard; one charged with an attempt at rape on a white girl, two with murder, the other with arson and robbery. Four other prisoners were in the jail at the time. One charged with rape, the others with arson, but they were unmolested. The men informed the jailer unless the circuit judge cleaned out the jail this term they would return and make a clean sweep. The affair was greatly deprecated by a large majority of the citizens of the county where six men had been sacrificed by judge Lynch in the eighteen months past.

County Government.

"The good fruits of the county government system are admirably exemplified by what has taken place in the county of New Hanover. We find it stated that during three years of administration under negro rule the expenses were $160,360, and that at the end of that *regime* the county debt was $59,900. The county expenses for 1870 were $24,735.61, for 1882, $25,042.49, and for 1883, $21,761.44. In addition to this last amount the county in 1883 paid $1,600 for the purchase of land and $1,53.49 for the expenses of the city hospital, making the total disbursements $24,104.93. The expenses during the past three years were $78,384.36. This is less than one half the amount of the expenses for three years under negro rule."—*News and Observer.*

Gen. Gordon Laying Mines—Food Scarce in Khartoum and Berber.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—A *Times* correspondent at Khartoum under date of April 28th reports that Gen. Gordon was laying mines in all directions. Food was dear. Gen. Gordon has issued paper money, the treasury being at Berber, and was paying soldiers with it. The town was quiet. Halt the population joined the rebels previous to the beginning of the siege. No news had been received from the British Government under date of July 30. The correspondent says the town has been closely besieged for five months and will be able to hold out only two months longer. Rations are being issued to the poor. The correspondent sends the following extracts from his dairy: March 23—Hossan and Seyid were executed for their treachery during the battle which occurred on March 16, when we lost 350 killed and wounded. April 16 to 25—The rebels attacked the town but suffered heavy losses by the explosions of magazines.

The Increase of Wealth.

Hon. W. M. Springer has been reviewing Blaine's argument on the increase of the country's wealth. It is found that Mr. Blaine stated—as his custom is—what he did not know and what is neither true nor an approximation of the truth. It is found that the aggregate permanent wealth of the country in 1860 (excluding slave property,) instead of being fourteen billions, was upward of nineteen billions, and that in 1880 instead of forty-four billions, the census returns showed a little over forty-three and a half billions. But, also according to the census authority, from twenty to thirty per cent. of the apparent increase was error, and from thirty to forty per cent., instead of appreciation of wealth, was deprecation of the measure of wealth:

The average population between 1850 and 1860 was 27,000,000. This population produced the increased wealth of that period, viz: $9,000,000, or an average of $333 per capita.

The average population between 1860 and 1870 was 35,000,000 and produced an increase of wealth of 3,400,000,000, or a fraction of a cent less than $100 per capita.

The average population between 1870 and 1880 was 44,000,000 and produced an increased wealth of $5,000,000,000, or $111 per capita.

The average per capita increase of wealth from 1850 to 1860 was one-third more than for the twenty years between 1860 and 1880.

The Vacancy Filled.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Judge W. G. Gresham received from the President the appointment to the Secretaryship of the Treasury. He immediately qualified and sent to the President his regisnation as Postmaster General. Under the law first assistant Postmaster General, Hatton, becomes acting postmaster general for ten days.

Fatal Affray Between Citizens and a Circus Company.

ATKINSON, KANSAS, Sept. 21.—A special to the *Champion* says: A serious row occured between the citizens of Burr Oak, Jewell county, Kansas, and the showmen belonging to Miles Orton's circus, Friday night, in which one man was killed and several were wounded. The disturbance was raised by a drunken citizen, named Elliott, and a general fight occurred. Elliott was arrested and the circus men took their effects to the train. The crowd followed them, and just as Mayor Mann had restored order, a man named Evans appeared at the depot with a double barreled shot-gun and fired into the train. At this moment the train pulled out, and the circus men fired a volley at the crowd, killing J. Longnecker, mortally wounding Mayor Mann, and slightly wounding a boy. Longnecker had not taken part in the row. He leaves a widow and six children.

Orton's circus is the same that was in the horrible affair at Greeley, Colorado, some time ago. It was billed to show at Washington, yesterday, and thither about a hundred Burr Oak people went up by special train to arrest the murderers. Great excitement prevails at Burr Oak.

Another special to the *Champion*, from Washington, says fifteen circus men were arrested there yesterday morning by the sheriff of Jewell county. In the afternoon they were taken to Greenleaf by the sheriff of Washington county. At 7 p. m. a hundred men arrived from Burr Oak, and at last accounts five hundred men were at the depot awaiting developments. While the circus was performing up town, the Burr Oak people demanded the arrest of Orton and his son. The crowd was orderly.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Blaine started on his Western tour this morning over the New York Central road in a special train of two drawing-room coaches and combination.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 25.—A special dispatch to the *Journal* from Virginia City, Montana, says the bodies of two horse thieves were discovered suspended from a tree on Popular river yesterday. This makes 29 thieves lynched by vigilants this season.

Rev. Father Wilds' EXPERIENCE.

The Rev. Z. P. Wilds, well-known city missionary in New York, and brother of the late eminent Judge Wilds, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, writes as follows:

"78 *E. 54th St., New York, May 16, 1882.*
MESSRS. J. C. AYER & Co., Gentlemen:

Last winter I was troubled with a most uncomfortable itching humor affecting more especially my limbs, which itched so intolerably at night, and burned so intensely, that I could scarcely bear any clothing over them. I was also a sufferer from a severe catarrh and catarrhal cough; my appetite was poor, and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by observation of many other cases, and from personal use in former years, I began taking it for the above-named disorders. My appetite improved almost from the first dose. After a short time the fever and itching were allayed, and all signs of irritation of the skin disappeared. My catarrh and cough were also cured by the same means, and my general health greatly improved, until it is now excellent. I feel a hundred per cent stronger, and I attribute these results to the use of the SARSAPARILLA, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised. I took it in small doses three times a day, and used, in all, less than two bottles. I place these facts at your service, hoping their publication may do good.

Yours respectfully, Z. P. WILDS."

The above instance is but one of the many constantly coming to our notice, which prove the perfect adaptability of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to the cure of all diseases arising from impure or impoverished blood, and a weakened vitality.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

cleanses, enriches, and strengthens the blood, stimulates the action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby enables the system to resist and overcome the attacks of all *Scrofulous Diseases, Eruptions of the Skin, Rheumatism, Catarrh, General Debility,* and all disorders resulting from poor or corrupted blood and a low state of the system.

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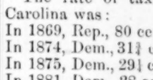
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; price $1, six bottles for $5.



AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.
Best Purgative Medicine
cure Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, and all Bilious Disorders.
Sold everywhere. Always reliable.

The Three Candidates.

From the Lynn Bee.

Blaine is a married man, Butler is a widower, Cleveland is a bachelor.

Butler was born in New Hampshire, Cleveland in New Jersey and Blaine in Pennsylvania.

Cleveland is forty-seven years old, Blaine fifty-four and Butler sixty-six.

Blaine is a Presbyterian, Butler an Episcopalian and Cleveland a Congregationalist.

Butler is heavier than Blaine; Cleveland is the heaviest of the 3.

Cleveland's hair is turning, Blaine has gray hair, Butler is bald.

Blaine's favorite instrument is the accordeon, Butler's the bugle and Cleveland's the bassoon.

Butler drinks old wine, Blaine likes brandy and seltzer, Cleveland prefers beer.

Cleveland has always been a Democrat, Blaine always a Republican, Butler has been everything.

Blaine wears a full beard, Butler and Cleveland wear only mustaches.

Butler is an LL. D. and so is Blaine, but not so is Cleveland.

Cleveland is the poorest of the candidates, Butler is richer than Blaine and Cleveland together.

Butler and Cleveland are lawyers by profession, Blaine is a politician.

Butler's family consists of a son and a daughter, Blaine has six or seven children.

Both Butler and Blaine are grandfathers, but Cleveland is not.

Blaine makes his speeches rapidly. Butler delivers his orations deliberately, Cleveland's style is concise and polished.

Butler wears the smallest shoes of the three, Cleveland the biggest.

Cleveland seldom jokes, Butler is witty, Blaine laughs at other people's wit.

All the candidates have big heads, but Butler has the biggest.

The Rate of Taxation.

The rate of taxation in North Carolina was:

In 1869, Rep., 80 cents on	$100
In 1874, Dem., 31¾ cents on	"
In 1875, Dem., 29¼ cents on	"
In 1881, Dem., 28 cents on	"
In 1883, Dem., 25 cents on	"
In 1884, Dem., nothing.	

COST OF LEGISLATURE.

In 1868	$430,958
In 1870	112,893
In 1872	169,356
In 1874	109,234
In 1876	81,823
In 1881	56,259
In 1883	57,478

AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR COMMON SCHOOLS.

In 1869	Nothing
In 1870	$ 42,862
In 1877	289,213
In 1878	324,287
In 1880	352,882
In 1881	409,656
In 1882	509,735
In 1883	725,000

Formulas For Wheat.

I think one of the best home made manures for wheat, without the use of cotton seed is the following:

Good acid phosphate,	1,000 lbs.
Sulphate ammonia,	100 "
Muriate Potash,	100 "
Stable manure,	800 "

This is best prepared by having layers of stable manure and acid Phosphate alternately and sprinkling each layer with the muriate Potash and Sulphate ammonia "dissolved" in water. Use 400 lbs. of this compost to the acre. The formula has been tried, and everywhere given satisfaction.

A very good compost when cotton seed can be obtained is the following;

Dissolved Bone,	350 lbs.
Nitrate Potash,	50 "
Stable manure,	800 "
Cotton seed,	25 bush.

This when applied at the rate of 600 pounds per acre, has been known to increase the yield from 6 to 20 bushels per acre of first class wheat. CHAS. W. DABNEY, SR., Director N. C. Experimental Station.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 23.—The lastest intelligence from the northward report six vessels lost on the Labrador coast during the recent easterly gales—mostly fishing vessels.

WE DESIRE TO CALL THE THOUGHTFUL ATTENTION OF FARMERS TO THE SUPERIOR MERITS OF

ORCHILLA GUANO
AS A FERTILIZER FOR WHEAT AND GRASS.

The advantages resulting from its use are not only an increased yield, but the permanent improvement of the soil from the abundant growth of grass which is sure to follow.

"ORCHILLA" is no new thing. For eighteen years it has been undergoing trial,—and well has it stood the test. At first, its progress to favor was naturally slow; but merit will, sooner or later, have its reward, and now its sales every year are largely increased over those of the preceding year, and the friends of its early days are its best friends now.

It has been used extensively in Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, and from its abundant success everywhere, we are justified in recommending it to you as being well adapted to your soil. No fertilizer for your use has had such unvarying success and continued popularity. Some of the largest and best farmers in these three States use it almost exclusively.

It is Successful, because it is Nature's own provision for her exhausted fields.

It is Low Priced, because we have none of the expense of manufacturers, and, without regard to its high agricultural value, we base its price solely upon its actual cost to import.

We refer you below to some of the farmers who have used it, and ask you to enquire of them as to its merits.

ORCHILLA FOR WHEAT.

It is a remarkable fact that the complete analysis of Orchilla Guano shows *almost identical results* with the analysis of the ashes of *a bundle of wheat in the straw.* This doubtless furnishes the reason why Orchilla is a good wheat producer; *it contains all the elements of wheat growth within itself.*

JOHN H. NUNNALLY, Esq., of Rufﬁn, N. C., June 23d, 1884, says:—Those who used Orchilla last fall speak in most flattering terms of its results, in which I concur, as my future purchases will demonstrate. I can see where I used Orchilla this spring a very perceptible difference. It is too early in the season to report results.

R. B. DOBSON, Esq., of Clio, Iredell Co., N. C., July 15, 1884, says:—"I have used the Orchilla Guano for three years on light sandy land for wheat and clover. It has given satisfaction. My neighbors who used it last fall are well pleased. We used from one to three hundred pounds to the acre. We expect to use it again."

Dr. E. CHAMBERS LAIRD, Haw River, Alamance Co., N. C., July 16th, 1884, says:—"I have used Orchilla for two years, and am well pleased with the result. I expect to use it more largely this fall. I am convinced it is all you claim for it."

Maj. A. H. DREWRY, of Westover, Charles City Co., Va., probably the most extensive farmer in the State, says,—"Orchilla Guano does quite as well on my wheat, as any fertilizer I ever used."

Col. PEYTON S. COLES, of Estaceville, Albemarle Co., Va., equally prominent in the community, says:—"Orchilla has made wheat for me when everything else failed to do so."

ORCHILLA FOR GRASS.

If Orchilla *has* a specialty, it is in *making grass.* THAT NEVER FAILS.

Col. RANDOLPH HARRISON, Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Virginia, Richmond, says:—"Orchilla certainly possesses speci l *clover-producing* virtues, or, if that is an inaccurate word, it enables clover *to take hold,* and holds it to stand drought—a great point. I watch its effect on my crops with much interest."

Send for our Book of Testimonials from farmers who have used Orchilla Guano for years, and who say:—"it has made our poor lands rich."

Respectfully,
TRAVERS, SNEAD & CO.
IMPORTERS' AGENTS,
RICHMOND, VA

FOR SALE BY

J. F. HARRIS,	Winston.
FIELDS & TURNER,	Greensboro.
D. T. LAMBETH,	Thomasville.

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A COUNTRY DOCTOR.
A MIDSUMMER LARK.
HER CRIME.
WAKE ROBIN.
LITTLE SISTERS.
RACHEL'S SHARE OF THE ROAD.
MAJORIE DAW.
FANCHETTE.
STILLWATER TRAGEDY.
DAUGHTER OF THE PHILISTINES.
PRUDENCE PALFRY.
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MODERN INSTANCE.
BEYOND THE GATE.

Together with a lot of POEMS, ILLUSTRATED HYMNS. BIRTHDAY BOOKS GEMS OF GENIUS and hundreds of Articles all of which are offered at

REDUCED PRICES,

and many at and below cost, among the latter a large number of Toy Books, etc.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., August 1884.

TUTT'S PILLS
TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER, and MALARIA.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate the coexistence: **Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION,** and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine **TUTT'S PILLS** have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. **TUTT'S PILLS** cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.
For sale everywhere. 25c. Office, 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray Street, New York.
TUTT'S MANUAL OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE.

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PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS
MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

DIPHTHERIA
CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Do not delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (*For Internal and External Use*). CURES Neuralgia, Influenza, Sore Lungs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teaspoonful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

MAKE HENS LAY

GEO. W. HINSHAW. WADE H. BYNUM

MAY, 1884.

NEW GOODS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR!

HINSHAW & BYNUM,
Wholesale and Retail Merchants,
DEALERS IN
Field Seeds and Star Brand Fertilizers,
WINSTON, N. C.

OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

is more complete than ever before and our steadily and rapidly increasing trade shows that we are making it to the interest of the Merchants in this section of country to trade with us. Remember that we were the first to take out a *Drummer's* license and that we pay more *Purchase Tax* and more *Freight* than any mercantile firm here. Add the freight and expenses to Baltimore and Richmond prices and we will duplicate them and in several lines do better.

RETAIL STORES.

Our Dress Goods and Notion Departments are in the hands of competent lady sales women and in these departments you will find a new and elegant assortment of standard and Fancy Dress Goods, Lawns, White Goods, Piquets, Ginghams, Prints, Trimmings, Laces, Edgings, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Parasols, Fans, and Notions of every kind.

We also offer a full stock of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Drills, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Jeans, Cottonades,

Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Books and Stationary,

Leather, Salt, Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes, Axes, Mattocks, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Hames, Chains, Collars, Steel Plows, Saws, Cutlery, Oils, Syrups, White and Red Lead, Coffee, Sugar, Meat, Corn, Lard, Drugs, Buckets, Tubs, Kegs, Brooms, Scythes and Grain Cradles, &c.

Sole Agents for the sale of

T. MILES' SONS PHILADELPIA HAND MADE SHOES,

for Men, Women, Misses and Children. Sole Agents for the sale of the

Celebrated Bay State Boots and Shoes.

We also have exclusive control in this market of

J. A. Leach & Co's Thomasville Shoes,
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Isaac A. Sheppard & Co's Excelsior Cook Stoves,

the very best made. We sell at Factory Prices.

J. & P. COATS' SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON,
F. & H. FRIES' JEANS, ARISTA SHEETING AND COTTON YARN,
EAGLE & PHŒNIX JEANS, TICKING AND BALL SEWING COTTON
HOLSTEIN WOOLEN MILLS ALL WOOL CASSIMERES.

SEEDS.

We have had thoroughly tested many of the different kinds of Grasses and now sell only Orchard Grass Seed, Red Clover, Sappling Clover, Herds Grass, Timothy and Kentucky Blue Grass Seed.

FERTILIZERS.

The Star Brand Special Tobacco Manure stands at the head of the list of Tobacco fertilizers throughout both Virginia and North Carolina and no one who wishes to raise a crop of fine, bright, rich, waxy Tobacco that will sell for a high price cant afford to plant a crop of Tobacco without using it. We sold 1,100 bags at this place last week and were out two days.

STAR BRAND GUANO FOR WHEAT.

We ask the farmers to compare the present crop of growing wheat where this fertilizer was used with crops where other brands were used and also examine the clover and grass and to remember that the Star Brand Guano is the only fertilizer that makes a good crop of grass following the wheat crop. We will make it to the interest of every farmer *who sows wheat* this fall to use the Star Brand Guano.

We are prepared to buy large quantities of Dried Fruits and Berries this season. All are cordially invited to

COME AND SEE US.

Respectfully,
HINSHAW & BYNUM.

May 12th, 1884

Catalogue Sent Free by Mail.

THE Cedar Cove Nursery Catalogue representing the largest, lowest priced first-class stock in the country will be sent to all who will write for one. It contains the largest list of apple, peach, pear, cherry, grape, strawberry and all other desirable fruits with descriptions. Orders solicited and promptly filled after October.

Address N. W. CRAFT,
Shore, Yadkin County, N. C.
Aug. 27th, 1884-6m.

Liver, Kidney or Stomach Trouble.

Symptoms: Impure blood, costive bowels, irregular appetite, sour belching, pains in side, back and heart, yellow urine, burning when urinating, clay-colored stools, bad breath, no desire for work, chills, fevers, irritability, whitish tongue, dry cough, dizzy head, with dull pain in back part, loss of memory, foggy sight. For these troubles "SWAYNE'S PILLS" are a sure cure. Box, (30 Pills) by mail, 25 cts., 5 for $1.00. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Phila., Pa Sold by Druggists.

HARTER'S IRON TONIC
THE ONLY TRUE
FACTS REGARDING Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

It will purify and enrich the **BLOOD,** regulate the **LIVER** and **KIDNEYS,** and RESTORE THE **HEALTH** and **VIGOR** of **YOUTH!** In all those diseases requiring a certain and efficient TONIC, especially Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Energy, etc., its use is marked with immediate and wonderful results. Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power.

LADIES suffering from all complaints peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe and speedy cure. It gives a clear and healthy complexion. The strongest testimony to the value of DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is that frequent attempts at counterfeiting have only added to the popularity of the original. If you earnestly desire health do not experiment—get the ORIGINAL AND BEST.

(Send your address to The Dr. Harter Med. Co. St. Louis, Mo., for our "DREAM BOOK." Full of strange and useful information, free.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC IS FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

LIVER
WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
Secure Healthy action to the Liver and relieve all bilious troubles.
Purely Vegetable; No Griping. Price 25c. All Druggists

SANITARIUM, Riverside, Cal. The dry climate cures Nose, Throat, Lungs, fall ides, 36 p., route, cost, free.

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AND HEALTH GUIDE. 260 pgs. Illustrated. All that the doubtful curious or thoughtful want to know. Cloth and gilt binding 50 cts, paper 25c, Marriage Guide, 144 p 15c, sent sealed, money or stps, by DR. WHITTIER 302 PENN AVE. PITTSBURGH, PA. The great specialist, Nervous Debility, Impediments to Marriage, Consultation and Pamphlet Free.

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GEMS FROM GREAT AUTHORS,
GEMS FROM THE POETS,
all elegant Gift Books,
AT THE SALEM BOOK STORE.
Lots of other books, some of them will be sold at and below cost.

Itching Piles—Symptoms and Cure.

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching; very distressing, particularly at night; seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT is a pleasant, sure cure. Also; for Tetter, Itch, Salt-Rheum, Scald-Head, Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Box, by mail, 50 cts., 3 for $1.25, Address, DR. WAYNE & SON, Phila., Pa. Sold by Druggists.

NEW BOOKS.

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GEMS FROM GREAT AUTHORS.
GEMS OF GENIUS.
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POEMS.
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AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
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We offer a number of fine Christmas, New Year and Easter Cards, in assorted lots, cheap for cash. The supply is limited.
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EMORY'S LITTLE CATHARTIC PILLS
are the **BEST EVER MADE** for **Costiveness, Indigestion, Headache.** One good dose of three or four Emory's Little Cathartic Pills, followed by one pill every night for a week or two, makes the human machinery run as regular as clock work; they **purify the blood** and put new life in a broken-down body. **Purely Vegetable, Harmless, Pleasant, Infallible,** the youngest child may take them. Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers at **15 Cts. a Box,** or by mail.

STANDARD CURE CO., Proprietors, 197 Pearl St., N. Y.

Emory's Little Cathartic are more than is claimed; they prove to be the best Pill ever used here. Worth twice the money asked.—W. W. H. GOSS, Harmony Grove, Ga.—**Emory's Little Cathartic** are the most popular of all the Cathartics.—WM. BISHOP, Mills River, N. C.—My aged mother used one box with wonderful results.—N. W. BAKER, Locust Grove, Ohio.—I recommend them.—JOHN COLLINS, M. D., Athens, TEXAS.—They are excellent.—R. DIXSON, Jackson, Miss.—They are unexcelled.—MRS. ELIZABETH KEYSER, Moberly, Mo.

EMORY'S LITTLE CATHARTIC PILLS are prepared from MAY APPLE.

MALARIA In all its forms positively cured with **Emory's Standard Cure Pills,** a never-failing remedy; they contain no Quinine, Mercury, or poison of any kind. Endorsed by physicians and sold by druggists everywhere, or by mail, **25 Cents a Box.** STANDARD CURE CO., New York.

NO NEW THING.
STRONG'S SANATIVE PILLS
Used throughout the country
FOR OVER 40 YEARS,
And has proved
The Best Liver Medicine in the World.

No Griping, Poisonous Drugs, but purely Vegetable, safe and reliable. Prescribed even by Physicians as speedy cure for Liver Complaint, Regulating the Bowels, Purifying the Blood, Cleansing from Malarial Taint. **A perfect cure for Sick Headache, Constipation and all Bilious Disorders.** Sold by Druggists. For Pamphlets, etc., address C. E. HULL & CO. 19 Cedar St., N. Y. City.

For A Business Education Attend the
Commercial College
Of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky. Students can begin any week-day in the year. No vacation. Time to complete the Full Diploma Business Course about 10 weeks. Average Total Cost, including Tuition, Set of Books and Board in a family, $50. Telegraphy a specialty. Literary Course free. Ladies received. 5,000 successful graduates. Over 500 pupils last year from 15 to 45 years of age, from 32 States. Instruction is practically and individually imparted by 10 teachers. Special courses for Teachers and Business Men. University Diploma presented to its graduates. This beautiful cut is noted for its healthfulness and society, and is on leading Railroads. Fall Session begins Sept. 8th. For circulars and full particulars, address its President, WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.

Langs Live Seeds. The Cheapest, the Freshest, the Purest. They never fail to grow and give a liberal crop. 200 Flower Seeds, 300 Vegetable Seeds, 65 Field Seeds, 20,000 Catalogues to give away, send for one. Local Agents Wanted everywhere.
Fred N. Lang, Baraboo, Wis.

London Hair Restorer-Great English Toilet Article. Restores grown, color, gloss and softness. Removes Dandruff. Aristocratic families of Great Britain endorse it. Elegant dressing. Fragrantly perfumed. The favorite of fashion. At Druggists for 3s 1d, or 75 cts., in U. S., money.

☞ WORK BOXES at SALEM BOOKSTORE.

WHISPERING PINES.—A few copies at the Salem Book Store.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1884.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

No. 9 Leaves Salem,		6.00 a. m.
" 10 Arrives	"	11.38 a. m.
" 11 Leaves	"	5.10 p. m.
" 12 Arrives	"	11.57 a. m.

—CAMPAIGN BADGES at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

—Dust ankle deep.

—Thermometer in the nineties again.

—W. A. Lemly and lady have returned from their extended wedding tour.

—Prof. Agthe has taken charge of the Moravian church music, with Wm. Peterson, Jr., as assistant.

—A protracted meeting will commence at Marvin Chapel on Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock.

—A number of our citizens were present at the opening of the State Exposition at Raleigh on Wednesday last.

HORSE FOR SALE.—Apply to J. H. CLEWELL, Salem, N. C.

—It will be well for all hunters and others to remember that they are not allowed by law to shoot partridges before October 15.

—Jno. T. L. Eller, of Midway township, Davidson county, has a Leghorn hen, that has laid in eight consecutive months, 202 eggs.

—Don't forget the bargains in Miscellaneous Books and Fancy Articles at the Salem Bookstore for the next six weeks.

—L. N. Clinard, Tax collector for for Salem Corporation, notifies the taxpayers to come forward and settle up. Office at H. W. Fries' store.

—The Republicans of Forsyth County will hold a meeting in Winston on Saturday. Candidates for the Legislature and county officers will be nominated.

—Prof. Harris' Pastile treatment for nervous debility has cured thousands. The proprietors having confidence in its merit offer free trial. Address, Harris Remedy Co., St. Louis, Mo.

—The delegates from Stokes appointed to meet delegates from Forsyth to nominate a Republican candidate to represent this district in the State Senate, will meet at Germanton, Tuesday, Oct. 7th, 1884.

—Just received, a lot of HOLMES' READERS, SANDFORD'S ARITHMETICS, COPY BOOKS, INK, PENS and PAPER, at the Salem Bookstore.

—Voters will do well to remember that there will be an entirely new registration this year. It will begin on the 30th inst. and continue 30 days. T. B. Douthit is ready to attend to the matter at his office in Salem.

—The Orchilla Guano Imported by Travers, Snead & Co., of Richmond, is said to be the cheapest and best Natural Guano ever imported, because it is the counterpart of Raw Bone and is a first class Grain and Grass producer, and will make poor land rich.

—The Baptist protracted meeting at Clemmonsville last week resulted in a revival, especially among the young people of that vicinity. Some twenty professed religion, and Elder Wm. Turner baptized seventeen in the Yadkin river, at Douthit's mill on Friday last. The meetings were conducted by the pastor, Elder Wm. Turner, assisted by Elder H. A. Brown, of the Winston Baptist Church.

The Housewife's Favorite.

We will send FREE for ONE ENTIRE YEAR, to every lady who sends us AT ONCE the names of ten married ladies, at same address, and 12 two-ct. stamps for postage, our handsome, entertaining and instructive Journal, devoted to Fashions, Fancy Work, Decorating, Cooking and Household matters. Regular price, $1.00. SEND TO-DAY, and secure next number. Address, DOMESTIC JOURNAL, Nunda, N. Y.

The Speaking at Winston.

On Friday last there was a joint discussion between Col. Morehead and Dr. York, Gen. Scales not being well enough to appear. Judging from the crowd present on the occasion, we presume many of our readers heard the discussion, and those who were not present no doubt heard the points discussed at other places. There were no new issues made. Col. Morehead ably advocated the cause of the Democracy.

As usual, on such occasions, Col. Morehead was escorted to the place appointed for the speaking by a large number of persons and the Wachovia Cornet Band.

Dr. York came through the country from High Point, and was met by a large number of his party friends in conveyances and on horseback, headed by a colored band of music, who escorted him through town to Winston.

THE GREELEY RELIEF EXPEDITION.

Lieutenant Lemly's Lecture.

Lieut. S. C. Lemly, of this place, of the U. S. Navy, delivered a highly interesting lecture to a large audience in the Opera House, Winston, on Saturday evening last, upon the subject of the late Greeley Relief Expedition, of which it is known he was an officer. He illustrated the voyage on a large map. The lecture was for the benefit of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, and is spoken of in the highest terms by all who were present. The proceeds of the lecture amounted to $106. We regret very much that we were prevented from being present on the interesting occasion. We clip the following from the Raleigh *Evening Chronicle*:

"It brings the interesting events of the recent Arctic Relief Expedition into much closer interest to us to have the pleasure, as the people of Salem and Winston had on Saturday night, to hear an officer of the expedition tell his thrilling experience. Lieut. Lemly, a native and a resident of Salem, has distinguished himself recently with his pen and now on the plaiform, and he tells of his interesting travels in a most interesting way."

The Lecture in the Academy.

A friend has kindly furnished us with a brief sketch of the Lecture, before the scholars of Salem Female Academy.

Monday morning Lieut. S. C. Lemly delivered an interesting and highly instructive lecture to the young ladies of the Salem Female Academy and a few friends, in the Academy Chapel. It was perhaps more of a "talk" than a studied lecture, but this added to the enjoyment of the hour and a half which he occupied, rather than detracted therefrom. He began by giving the young ladies a general account of the organization of the Greeley party, describing its object, the trip to the northern home they were to occupy for three years, the house occupied by them carried to Lady Franklin Bay from the United States in sections, the explorations made by various members of the party during the three years, and many other interesting facts bearing upon the Greeley expedition.

His lecture, however, was chiefly concerned with the relief expedition, and he took his hearers with him, from the start at New York, where friends gathered about them and unhesitatingly expressed the belief that this was a final farewell—from this experience his hearers enjoyed a vivid description of the journey till once more they were welcomed, on the return to the hospitable New England shores.

Lieut. Lemly was on the flagship, the *Thetis*, with Commander Schley. Soon after leaving New Foundland, they encountered their first iceberg, it being about 60 feet in height; this was given a wide range,—about a mile. Before many more days had passed, clear water a mile in extent was nowhere to be seen, and a much more intimate acquaintance was made with the icebergs. In fact on one occasion when Lieut. Lemly was in the "crow's nest," owing to the failure of a signal to reach the engineer, the steamer made so close an acquaintance with a berg that the jib boom was carried away. With great care and exactness the trip across Baffin's Bay was described. 36 hours only were required to pass the 240 miles on a previous occasion. The *Thetis* struggled 20 days, now steaming with full force into the mass of ice, now blasting the way through an isthmus of ice hundreds of feet wide; again the ship would lay tied to the ice for days, or even cut a little retreat into the mass if the south wind should rend the great masses bumping against the shore ice. Thus, against unnumbered difficulties, the progress was made until Littleton Island was reached. Here they expected to hear something of the Greeley party, but were disappointed. Crossing Smith's Sound, a strip of water 20 miles wide, they reached the opposite shore. It was Sunday morning and Lieut. Lemly's duty compelled him to remain on the ship. Soon after the party had gone ashore he heard cheering, though a hill obscured the party. He called Commander Schley, but after a time, hearing nothing more, the latter was inclined to "poke" fun at Lieut. Lemly. Soon however they beheld a man running down the hill crying out, "Greeley is found!" In reality a case had been found containing records, and these records directed them to Camp Clay, 5 miles further on. The scenes of the next few hours were vividly portrayed by the speaker; the first sound of the steam whistle as heard by the almost famished Greely party; the apparent disappointment; the second man goes to the hut door, sees the boat, runs and falls down the embankment, parts the men who have landed and says nothing until he is actually on the boat to make sure it is not a phantom ship; the relief party hasten to the hut; the thrilling scenes as the wretched sufferers realize that life and safety has taken the place of starvation and despair; the exhuming of the unfortunate dead,—18 of the party having already died,—and one expiring before home was reached. These scenes were vividly described by the lecturer, but no attempt at more extended notice can be made.

Besides the account of the relief expedition proper, Lieut. Lemly gave his audience much information in regard to Arctic life and experiences, such as can not readily be derived from books and papers. At the close of the lecture Dr. Rondthaler truly remarked that besides the pleasure and privilege of hearing the description of the trip from an eye-witness, he felt certain that it was an hour of great benefit to the scholars of the Academy. Certain it is that in the future the scholars will study the extreme North with peculiar interest, having had the privilege of hearing Lt. Lemly's lecture.

The Synod.

The Presbyterian Synod will hold its annual session in Winston, beginning yesterday (Wednesday.) The Synod embraces all the churches of the Presbyterian faith in State, in connection with the Southern General Assembly, and contains five Presbyteries, namely: Orange, Concord, Fayetteville, Mecklenburg and Wilmington, aggregating 120 ministers, 240 churches, and 20,000 communicants. So far as we are at present informed, the following is an outline of the proceedings of the body: Wednesday night, opening services and sermon by Rev. M. H. Houston, D. D., of Baltimore, Assistant Secretary of Foreign Missions, and late Missionary to China. After the sermon the Synod will organize by electing a Moderator and Clerks.

Thursday, Presentation of Reports from Presbyteries, and routine business. Thursday night, the Synodical Communion will be held in the Presbyterian church.

Friday and Saturday, Discussions on the subject of Missions and other departments of church work. Friday night, mass meeting and addresses on foreign missions in the hall. Saturday evening, adjournment.—*Leader.*

Ladies' Medical Adviser.

A Complete Medical Work for Women, handsomely bound in cloth and illustrated. Tells how to prevent and cure all diseases of the sex, by a treatment AT HOME. Worth its weight in Gold to every lady suffering from any of these diseases. Over 10,000 sold already. POSTPAID ONLY 50 cents. Postal Note or 2-cent Stamps. Address NUNDA PUBLISHING CO., Nunda, N. Y.

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending Sept. 29th, 1884:

Mrs. Tempy Blackwood, Miss Zilla Bodenhamer, Prof. A. Baker, Charles Clinard, J. W. Griffith, Eli Hayes & Co., Mrs. B. F. B. Pool, Mrs. J. F. Reich, Dave Rothrock, D. W. Sink, Amos Weaver.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters.

If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter office.

J. BLICKENDERFER, P. M.

—**Emory's Little Cathartic Pills** are sufficiently powerful for the most robust, yet the safest for children and weak constitutions; the action in any disease is uniform, certain and safe, painless and effective. Druggists.—15 cts.

UPPER DAVIDSON ITEMS.

—Morris & Sexton sold a drove of cattle at the Lum Hite place last week.

—Chicken hawks are plenty, nearly everybody complains of their destruction of chickens.

—Acorns are very scarce. Some think the white oak acorns were injured by frost last spring.

—Protracted meeting will commence at Pleasant Retreat on the 2nd Sunday in November.

—People are behind about plowing for wheat, as the ground has been too dry for a long time.

—Chinquapins were almost a failure this year, and little folks say that what few there are are faulty.

—B. F. and Andrew Beckerdite sowed 19 bushels of wheat last year, and made from it 347 bushels by weight.

—Shuman Whitley sowed about three acres in wheat last year, near Christmas, and made from it sixty bushels of wheat.

—The turnip crop is a failure this year. Many did not sow at all and those who did say it is entirely too dry for their patches.

—Mrs. Antoinette Musgrove, from the Eastern part of the State, is on a visit to her father, John Beckerdite, of Davidson county.

—The members of Midway church in Davidson county are soon going to buy an organ for the use of the church and Sunday School.

—The drouth has cut late corn short, and garden vegetables have suffered very much. Fall cabbage is a failure in many gardens.

Hay this year is of better quality than usual, there being so much dry weather for curing it, but the crop on many meadows was light.

—Mrs. Geneva Pool, daughter of Andrew Sink, who married and went to Virginia about a year ago, is now visiting her people in Davidson Co.

—Much land being posted does not seem to prevent 'possum hunters from indulging in their sport. We hear them almost every night.

—We have compared the wheat crops of this neighborhood with those of last year and find that there was about 30 per cent. more raised this year than last.

—Since there has been some legislation to protect partridges they are on the increase, and rabbits are plenty notwithstanding the great number that are killed every winter.

—Nearly everybody in this vicinity pulled the fodder off of their corn, but we hear some good farmers say they believe it injures corn more than the worth of the fodder.

—John Beckerdite, of Davidson County, hired a darky who commenced work for him at noon. At night he stole Mr. Beckerdite's shot gun and made his escape. Moral: Don't put too much confidence in strange darkies.

—On last Sunday a week ago while the family were away from home, two of Daniel Clodfelter's children, of Davidson Co., drank sassafras oil from a bottle, and it was feared death would result from its effects, but now both children are better.

—Old people tell us that it is a remarkable fact that streams do not dry up during drouths of late years like they formerly did. They think a probable cause of it is that drains are kept open better, thus preventing water from soaking away before it reaches the main channels.

—A darky sold at Union Cross a fine young heifer, which he had stolen. He received for it $10 and made his escape. Another darky sold a cow at the Lum Hite place, but the purchaser had the precaution to withhold the purchase money until he found that the cow was stolen, thus saving himself from loss. The darky saved himself from danger by the use of his legs.

—Nearly all in our neighborhood have taken their turn stopping gutters the past week. There has already been much good done at this, and no doubt in a short time its benefits can be plainly seen. When people commenced it there was some contrariness among them, but now those who at first seemed to work too much for self interest have become more reasonable, and we predict that in the future mutual benefit will be the incentive.

A FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—At the baptizing at Abbott's Creek one day last week, while Samuel Walls was attempting to drive across the bridge below Newell Beeson's mill pond, one of his horses became frightened on the bridge and pushed the wagon back, breaking the banisters and throwing the wagon with Mr. Walls' family from the bridge. The family was moved in time to save them from being crushed by the horse which fell from the bridge. Mrs. Walls' was badly bruised in many places. One bruise across the forehead was cut to the bone, and it was feared that the bone was fractured, but a physician examined it, and found it uninjured. Mrs. Walls is improving. With the exception of a few slight bruises the remainder of the family escaped without injury. It is fortunate that the damages were no worse. The place they fell from was seven feet from the ground, but if they had reached the middle of the bridge it is 15 or 20 feet from the ground.

—The trial of Reed at Lexington for the murder of Hedrick was suddenly terminated on Saturday of court. The state had rested its case, and some evidence had been introduced for the defendant, when the solicitor arose, and addressing the court, said that he did not believe that the state could make out a case of either murder or manslaughter. Gen. Leach for the state said that the evidence did not make out a case, and that the state would consent to a verdict of not guilty.—*Dispatch.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS FROM OUR FRIENDS.

EAST BEND, Sept. 26th, 1884.

Messrs. Editors: On Tuesday last was the day of Vance's appointment for speaking and about 10 o'clock, men, women and children began coming in to hear the gifted son of North Carolina. At 1 o'clock, our candidate for Attorney General, Col. Davidson opened the discussion in a speech of half an hour which was listened to with marked attention. Then the gifted son of North Carolina arose amid cheers from the audience, and in a speech of an hour and three quarters went from *garret to cellar*. It is no use to try to give you any description of that speech—*Vance made it*, and that is all you need to know. One Republican was heard to say, if he lived until the election, he intended to know how a man felt that voted a Democratic ticket, as his party was headed by Democratic deserters and revenue rings.

SPECTATOR.

A Storm Cloud Bursts and Causes a Little Deluge.

DAYTON, OHIO, Sept. 29.—A wind storm of unusual violence swept across the country 25 miles north of Dayton on Saturday, the cloud bursts giving a fall of 5 inches of rain in 45 minutes, and raising the river at Dayton 5 feet in a short time. At Swift Run, two miles north of Piqur, the banks of the lakes connected with the Piqua water supply gave way, and the flood rushed into the canal breaking its banks. There are two breaks in the Hydraulic canal at that place. The Sidney feeder also broke. Four houses at St. Parish were damaged by lightning, and north of St. Parish a number of houses were unroofed. North of Mechanicsburg houses and barns were blown down. At Dayton it rained hard yesterday for an hour, flooding the lower part of the city. The rain was needed.

STOKES COUNTY.

[FROM THE REPORTER AND POST.]

—Work has begun on an Episcopal church a mile from Walnut Cove on the Hairston Ford road. The building will be 35x50 feet, and the cost is estimated at $1,800. It is said that another Episcopal church—a memorial to Bishop Atkinson—will be built in the neighborhood of Germanton, and will be a handsome building of brick.

—We learn that a company has been formed and will commence at once the erection of a large warehouse for the sale of leaf tobacco at Walnut Cove, in this county. Success to the undertaking.

—Mr. Jas. A. Pepper left here the first of this week for Raleigh, where he goes to assist Mr. Turner in arranging the County Exhibit. He went at the request of the county committee, who know that he is better posted on the minerals of Stokes than any man in the county.

The Star Route Frauds.

The committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, which during the last session of Congress investigated the Star Route prosecutions, has completed its report for submission to the House on reassembling. They report tremendous stealing under Hay's administration; the Public Treasury defrauded of millions of dollars.

After taking up and passing separately in a manner upon each feature of the Star Route frauds and litigation connected therewith, the report concludes as follows: "Your committee is of the opinion that there were many causes which operated to prevent a successful prosecution of Star Route offenders. Whatever these causes may have been, it is doubtless true that those who will take pains to read carefully the testimony taken by your committee on this subject, comprising nearly a thousand pages of printed matter, will reach different conclusions. There was a great diversity in the testimony, and many contradictions will be found wholly irreconcilable upon any other theory than that of willful perjury. It is sufficient, however, for the purpose of this investigation to state that while the evidence against the Star Route contractors and public officials was strong and conclusive, as to their guilt, and that the government was defrauded of large sums of money, and that large sums were also expended to secure indictments and convictions, yet no person was convicted or punished, and no civil suits have as yet been instituted to recover the vast sums illegally and fraudulently obtained from the public treasury."

Steps have been taken to prosecute delinquent postmasters, and suits entered against star route contractors.

—A twelve year old girl of Farmingham, on Friday packed a valise with diamonds and negotiable bonds to the amount of $60,000, belonging to her mother, a wealthy lady of the place, and started for Boston to meet a young man and elope with him. She was arrested, however, on Saturday. The valuables were recovered and the girl was taken home.

DENVER, COL., Sept. 24.—A dispatch to the *Times*, from Los Vegos, N. M., says: Bob Ford and Dick Liddell, former members of the James gang in Missouri, have been ordered by the Vigilants to leave town. The notice is prompted by suspicions of their connection with the projected robbery of the First National Bank by means of a tunnel.

—The tenacity with which people abide by their early faith in Ayer's Sarsaparilla can only be explained by the fact that it is the best blood medicine ever used, and is not approached in excellence by any new candidate for public favor.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Acting Secretary of the Treasury Coon today issued the 131st call for redemption of bonds. The call is for ten millions of three per cents. and it matures Nov. 1st.

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A MARVELOUS STORY

TOLD IN TWO LETTERS.

FROM THE SON: "28 Cedar St., New York, Oct. 28, 1882.

"*Gentlemen:* My father resides at Glover, Vt. He has been a great sufferer from Scrofula, and the inclosed letter will tell you what a marvelous effect

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

has had in his case. I think his blood must have contained the humor for at least ten years; but it did not show, except in the form of a scrofulous sore on the wrist, until about five years ago. From a few spots which appeared at that time, it gradually spread so as to cover his entire body. I assure you he was terribly afflicted, and an object of pity, when he began using your medicine. Now, there are few men of his age who enjoy as good health as he has. I could easily name fifty persons who would testify to the facts in his case.

Yours truly, W. M. PHILLIPS."

FROM THE FATHER: "It is both a pleasure and a duty for me to state to you the benefit I have derived from the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Six months ago I was completely covered with a terrible humor and scrofulous sores. The humor caused an incessant and intolerable itching, and the skin cracked so as to cause the blood to flow in many places whenever I moved. My sufferings were great, and my life a burden. I commenced the use of the SARSAPARILLA in April last, and have used it regularly since that time. My condition began to improve at once. The sores have all healed, and I feel perfectly well in every respect—being now able to do a good day's work, although 73 years of age. Many inquire what has wrought such a cure in my case, and I tell them, as I have here tried to tell you, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Glover, Vt., Oct. 21, 1882. Yours gratefully, HIRAM PHILLIPS."

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin. It clears the blood of all impurities, aids digestion, stimulates the action of the bowels, and thus restores vitality and strengthens the whole system.

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Wheat,	$ 80 to 95
Corn, per bushel,	75 to 80
Oats, " "	40 to 50
Rye, " "	00 to 00
Barley, per bush.	00 to 00
Flour, per hundred	2 00 to 2 25
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel,	0 00 to 0 90
Peas, (white,) " "	1 00 to 00
Beans, (col'd,) " "	00 to 75
Beans, (white,) " "	1 50 to 00
Onion Setts, per bushel,	0 00 to 0 00
Pork,	08 to 10
Country Meat, (hog round,).	00 to 00
" Hams'	00 to 00
Green Apples per bushel,	0 00 to 0 00
Eggs,	8 to 12
Butter, per pound,	15 to 20
Tallow, " "	6 to 07
Beeswax, " "	00 to 25
Flax Seed, per bushel	90 to 0 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bush.	70 to 90
Potatoes, sweet, " "	00 to 00
Cabbage, per pound,	05 to 00
Chickens,	20 to 25
Hay, per hundred	50 to 60
Fodder, per hundred bdls.,	00 to 00
Shucks, per hundred lbs.	00 to 00

Winston Tobacco Market.

NEW.

Lugs Common Red	4 00 to 6 00
" Good	6 00 to 7 50
" Bright	6 00 to 12 50
" Fine	13 00 to 18 00
Fillers Common	4 00 to 6 00
" Good	8 00 to 12 00
" Fine	12 00 to 18 00
Wrappers Common	15 00 to 20 00
" Good	25 00 to 40 00
" Fine	60 00 to 75 00
" Fancy	00 00 to 00 00

Dried Fruit Market.

Cherries pitted,	12½ cents
Damson, Plums,	8 cents
Whortleberries,	7 cents
Blackberries,	6 cents
Quarter Apples,	3 cents
Sliced Apples, common,	4 cents.
Sliced Apples, bright,	3 cents.
Sliced Apples, fancy,	4 cents.
Dark Peeled Peaches,	3 cents.
Bright " "	5 to 8 cents.
Fancy " "	6 cents.
Quarter unpeeled,	3 cents.
Halves "	4 cents.

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Raleigh Register.

Early in February—as soon as the printers receive the necessary material—the publication of the

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a North Carolina Democratic newspaper, will be commenced.

The REGISTER will be printed weekly until the great political campaign of 1884 begins. It will then be issued twice a week, or as often as may be useful or necessary to the Democratic party in North Carolina. It will be printed from new and beautiful type on good white paper, and though it may not be large enough to hold all at once all the good things that glowing prospectuses sometimes promise, yet the application of a thorough knowledge of how to use them will put into the thirty-two broad columns all the news, much good reading, and a complete history of what is done in North Carolina. Mr. HALE will be editor of the REGISTER.

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Date May 11, 1884.	No. 51. Daily.	No. 53. Daily
Leave Charlotte	4 20 a m	7 00 p m
" Salisbury	6 07 a m	8 35 p m
" High Point	7 25 a m	9 26 p m
Arrive Greensboro	8 00 a m	10 02 p m
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a m	.....
Arrive Hillsboro	11 39 p m	.....
" Durham	12 17 p m	.....
" Raleigh	1 30 p m	.....
Leave "	1 45 p m	.....
Arrive Goldsboro	4 00 p m	.....

No. 15—Daily, except Sunday. Leave Greensboro 4 50 p m. Arrive at Raleigh 1 25 p m. Arrive Goldsboro 6 25 a m.

No. 51—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West of Danville. At Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. for all points in Western North Carolina. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. daily.

Nos 51 and 53 connect at Greensboro with R. & D. & R. R. and for all points on Salem Branch.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Date, May 11, 188.	No. 50. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.
Leave Goldsboro	11 55 a m	.....
Arrive Raleigh	2 20 p m	.....
Leave "	4 45 p m	.....
Arrive Durham	6 02 p m	.....
" Hillsboro	6 43 p m	.....
" Greensboro	9 00 p m	.....
Leave "	9 45 p m	9 25 a m
Arrive High Point	10 25 p m	10 06 a m
" Salisbury	11 42 a m	11 06 p m
" Charlotte	1 20 a m	12 35 p m

No. 16, D'lyer Sunday—Lv. Golds. 4 30 a. m. Ar. Raleigh 8 30 p. m. Lv. Raleigh 9 10 p. m. Ar. Greensboro 6 00 p. m.

No. 50—Connects at Salisbury for all points on W. N. C. R. R. and at Charlotte with A. & C. Air Line for all points in the South and Southwest.

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N. W. N. C. RAILROAD.

GOING SOUTH.	No. 50, Daily.	No. 52, Daily, ex. Sun
Leave Greensboro	10 00 a m	10 38 p m
Arrive Kernersville	11 04 a m	11 42 a m
" Salem	11 38 a m	12 20 a m

GOING NORTH	No. 51, Daily, ex. Sun.	53, Daily.
Leave Salem	5 10 p m	6 00 a m
Arrive Kernersville	5 50 p m	6 35 a m
" Greensboro	7 00 p m	7 40 a m

State University Railroad.

GOING NORTH.	No. 1 Daily ex. Sun
Leave Chapel Hill	11 15 a m
Arrive University	12 16 a m

GOING SOUTH.	No. 2 Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Raleigh	12 45 p m
Arrive University	1 46 p m

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Making Butter in Denmark.

Beginning with the feeding of the cows in Denmark, Consul Ryder says:

A course of foddering which has been pursued for many years and found to answer has been as follows: Four pounds of coarse wheat bran, four pounds of mixed groats (barley and oats), one and three-fourth pounds of rapeseed cake, one bushel of mangold wurzel, with a good allowance of clover hay per cow daily. It may also be taken for granted that the more uniform the fodder the more advantageous it will be, as the milk will then be also of more uniform character. The goal which has to be kept in view, namely, the producing of first and second class butter, is not one of such great difficulty. The same amount of labor is required whether one pound of good or one pound of bad butter is made, and a more favorable return is naturally obtained from the produce of the better article.

Great attention is paid that the milking is carried on with all possible cleanliness; for whenever any dirt is allowed to be left in the milk no good products will be obtained therefrom, as the dirt cannot be removed by straining. The moment the milk pail is filled it is immediately taken from the cow stable to the dairy lest it might otherwise receive injury from the atmosphere of the stable.

As soon as the milk is brought into the dairy it is strained into tin vessels, each containing thirty-five pounds, and then put into iced water for cream setting. Pails of this size are easy to handle and have also the advantage that the milk is sooner cooled in them than with pails of greater dimensions. For the purpose of cream setting, the morning's milk is allowed to lie over twenty-four hours. When the milk is skimmed the cream is then sieved into a tinned, iron-plated pail, which is much to be preferred to the old-fashioned wooden ones, inasmuch as the cream can be heated or cooled by sinking the pail into warm or cold water, as may be desirable. The sieve, which is used both for the cream and milk, has a tin border, and is covered over with a piece of butter gauze No. 10; such description of sieve is much cheaper than one of horse hair, and is better able to keep back all hair substances. When the cream in the morning is put into the cream tub, it is warmed by sinking the tub into a temperature of twenty degrees; six per cent. buttermilk "afterward added, whereby the temperature is reduced to nineteen degrees.

Toward midday the temperature of the cream will be about fourteen degrees, and the cream is then put into a lined tub, so that it shall not be too much cooled. The cream is stirred every second hour, and when it is inspected at six o'clock the curding should have commenced, and the temperature should then be kept at about twelve and a half degrees.

If the temperature is greater, the butter will loose in quality, and cheesy matter will form in the cream. If the temperature is below twelve degrees, the cream will not be of sufficiently even nature, as half-soured cream will yield little, bad, and non-preserving quality of butter. At eight o'clock the cream should be of uniform character, and it should then be well stirred, and when, after a few hours, it has attained a temperature of eleven degrees, it must be again well stirred, so that it may be certain the souring is universal throughout.

When the cream is allowed to lie quietly over night, it will be found on the following morning to have a temperature of nine to ten degrees.

If in the summer season it is too warm, it is cooled in ice water of a temperature of eight degrees, as a too rapid cooling has an injurious effect upon the cream.

If in winter it is too cold, it is then warmed up to the churning temperature of eleven and one-half degrees by sinking the cream pail into warm water. When churning temperature is reached, one half pint of coloring is added to every hundred pounds of cream and it is then poured into the churn.

It is of great importance that the churn should be of dimensions proportionate to the quantity of cream which has to be churned. With a churn whisk making two hundred revolutions in the minute, and when all else is in order, butter will be made in thirty minutes' churning.

When the butter begins to make its appearance, it is washed off with water of a temperature of eight degrees.

It will be best to make use of a small can for the washing rather than one of a larger measure, as it will be easier with this can to get the water into all the crevices and still avoid the pouring of too much water in the butter.

After this it is churned slowly, and when the butter grains are as large as a pin's head the buttermilk is drained by tapping the churn. This is considered preferable to lifting out the butter grains with a sieve. Then on every ten pounds of butter half a pail of water of a temperature of nine to ten degrees is poured at intervals while the churn is shaken backward and forward. When the butter is thus thoroughly washed it is laid upon the butter trough, where it is weighed and kneaded three or four times with a spoon. Then three per cent. of salt is well mixed by more kneading. After standing twenty minutes it is again kneaded. Then it is allowed to stand an hour, and receives its final kneading in balls of four to five pounds. Then it is packed closely for market.

Farm and Garden Notes.

In selecting trees from a nursery see that the roots are not all on one side.

A Baltimore farmer is introducing the Japanese persimmon tree into this country.

Eight hundred thousand bushels of what are used every day in the United States.

Wire fence should not be stretched too tightly. The contraction of the iron in cold weather breaks many wires.

Borden's standard—of eight and five-eighth pounds per gallon—is now taken and accepted as the standard for milk.

An English authority says boiled potatoes, mixed with cut hay or straw, are a wholesome and economical food for horses.

Eight drops of tincture of aconite dropped on a piece of bread and mixed with the food at night, and next morning four drops given in the same manner, is recommended as a cure for garget.

Farmers should use great care not to allow their hogs or cattle to have access to potato tops or other vines upon which paris green has been sprinkled. An observance of this advice may prevent the loss of valuable stock, as some have learned from experience.

The best way to rid a horse's ears of warts is to rub them well with a coarse cloth and then touch them with a little nitric acid every alternate day until you have administered three applications. A single drop of the acid will be quite sufficient for the smaller ones.

In answer to a question, as to what is the best grain food for milch cows, Professor Arnold recommends four parts of bran, two parts of corn meal and one part of linseed meal, as having given him the best results in proportion to cost of any dry food that he had ever used.

To cure obstructed teats in cows rub udder with spirits of alcohol, whisky or gin. Give a fluid drachm of fluid extract of jaborandi night and morning. Give a general cow drink five days before and one immediately after calving. Rub udder with the spirits long and well.

More injury is done to shingle roofs from present modes of threshing than is generally supposed. Unless the roof is very steep pitch, dust and chaff from the threshing machine will gather under the edges of shingles and rot them out three times as fast as would be the case if they were kept clean.

It is sometimes very convenient to fence off a part of a lot for keeping cows when no permanent fence is desired. The farmer who has fifty to a hundred rods of portable fence that can be moved and set in half a day is more nearly independent about fences than one whose farm is criss-crossed every way by fences that in four years out of five are only a nuisance.

The pasture system does not do away with the necessity for mowing. The stock eat only the best grasses, leaving the coarse stuff and weeds to grow without check. Unless mowed at midsummer to prevent weeds seeding the pasture will soon become very foul, especially with Canada thistles, the seeds of which will be blown all over the neighborhood

A dressing of lime often has an excellent effect in making worn-out soils productive, and it is quite as apt to be effective on land that has an abundance of lime in its composition. It undoubtedly makes more plant food available without directly adding to the amount, and should, therefore, be used in rotations where other methods are adopted to maintain soil fertility.

The Asiatic fowls have their merits in their large size, and nothing more. The flesh of the young is not near so nutritious as that of a two-year-old Dorking or Leghorn fowl. Let either of the latter variety be cooked with that of an Asiatic young fowl, either as broilers or roasters, and then let any epicurean test them and report. That is the true way to decide the question, and in a way that no other will.

The temperature alone produces wonderful changes among our fowls, for a bird hatched in January will, with the same care and food as one hatched in June, in nine cases in ten, outweigh the chick of June hatch many ounces; they may be of the same sort and same family, the case is no different. Our fowls seem to demand the cool temperature of our winters to lay their foundation on for "after greatness."

I heard an old farmer talk one day,
Telling his listeners how
In the new, wide country far away
The rainfall follows the plow.

"As fast as they break it up, you see,
And turn the heart to the sun,
As they open the furrows deep and free
And the tillage is begun,

"The earth grows mellow, and more and more
It holds and sends to the sky
A moisture it never had before,
When its face was hard and dry.

"And so, wherever the plowshares run
The clouds run overhead,
And the soil that works and lets in the sun
With water is always fed."

Household Hints and Recipes.

Wet the top of a dish of mashed potatoes with milk and set it in the oven to brown. Let it stay until there is a brown crust over it.

A handsome low screen is made by painting a large card-board a sky-blue, then painting a spray of daisies and clover blossoms on it. Then set this in a frame of plush about an inch and a half wide, and this is to be placed in a light ebony frame with a standard.

A good relish to take with a lunch is made of ham. Pound some pieces of ham in a mortar, just as fine as you can. Season it with pepper and spice, and moisten it with clarified butter. Put this into a mold, or earthern bowl, and press it in very tightly. Put it into the oven for half an hour. Let it get perfectly cold. It can then be cut into thin slices. It is nice if used for a filling for sandwiches.

Very rich fritters are made of one and one-half pints of flour, the yolks of four eggs, two small teaspoonfuls of baking powder, butter the size of a large hickory nut, salt to taste, with enough milk to make a thick batter; fry in lard that is heated to the boiling point. A rule for plainer ones may be wished for also. Two eggs, one cup of sweet milk, a little salt, and flour enough to make a stiff batter. These are nice with maple syrup.

Eggs are poached by dropping them raw from the broken shells into a pot of boiling water; lift them from the water in a perforated ladle, and do not let them remain long enough in the water for the whites to be made opaque. The beauty of a poached egg is the visibility of the yellow yolk as seen through the semi-transparent white envelope. Served on slice of hot buttered toast, and lightly sprinkled with pepper, a poached egg is most appetizing. In the spring of the year, as a top dressing to boiled greens of any kind, eggs prepared this way are almost universally liked.

To cook so simple a dish as pearl hominy for breakfast would seem to need no particularity of instruction, but that thi, is not the case is proved by the half raw watery and lumpy stuff that is often brought to table under the name of hominy. In the first place, to cook hominy deliciously milk must be used—there is no possibility of making it really good with water only. Put into a china bowl the night before an even teacupful of hominy, and pour upon it enough cold water just to cover it. Cover it up, and next morning pour into a farina kettle a pint of rich milk and a saltspoonful of salt. Fifteen minutes' boiling will cook it sufficiently, but half an hour will make it better. As it is in a double kettle there will be no danger of burning, and it needs only an occasional stirring with a silver spoon. If you have plenty of cream it will improve it, and a small bit of fresh butter does not come amiss. Eat with cream and sugar, or butter and sugar. It is very nice with a soft-boiled egg incorporated with its melting lusciousness, and it is perfect sliced when cold and fried. Between hominy cooked thus and hominy boiled in water there is a great difference. No breakfast cereal should ever be cooked in anything but a double farina kettle; small ones of block tin are nice for the purpose. These kettles obviate constant attendance in stirring, and so make a breakfast dish of this healthful kind one of the easiest to provide and one of the hardest for a cook to spoil, so long as she follows simple directions.

A Conjuror's Cent.

By the way, no miracle claimed for Mme. Blavatsky, the theosophist, is more marvelous than one I saw performed by a conjurer in Calcutta. A man brought out a dozen or more little figures under two inches high—little dolls—and setting them on their straw-like legs on a table, bade them dance. The man stood quite a yard off, but whenever he bade the figures move, they moved. He ordered two to come out and waltz in the center of the table, and they did so. The tiny things trooped up and down the table as he commanded, in the most amazing way. Finally the conjurer invited me to lay a penny on the table. I did so, and the coin instantly galloped across the wooden table and pitched itself in a money box. And yet the man was not a thought reader nor a theosophist, but an avowed conjurer, performing in a tent on the wayside.—*M. D. Conway.*

There are now fully 148,000 miles of railroad track in the United States, and about 391,000,000 ties, and the average consumption for renewels should be about 56,000,000, or the product of 560,000,000 acres of land, at 100 ties per acre, requiring 126,800,000 acres—26,000 square miles—or nearly four times the area of Massachusetts.

WISE WORDS.

Scholars are frequently to be met with who are ignorant of nothing saving their own ignorance.

Education begins the gentleman, but reading, good company and reflection must finish him.

Who could live surrounded by calamities did not smiling hope cheer him with expectation of deliverance.

Weakness works more ill than wickedness; it is easier, between the hand which strikes and the reed which gives way, to defend ourselves against the assaults of the former than to guard against the untrustworthiness of the latter.

True generosity does not consist in obeying every impulse of humanity, in following blind passion for our guide, and impairing our circumstances by present benefactions, so as to render us incapable of future ones.

That every day has its pains and sorrows is universally experienced and most universally confessed; but let us not attend only to mournful truths; if we look impartially about us, we shall find that every day has likewise its pleasures and its joys.

Be cheerful. It is better to live in sunshine than in gloom. If a cloud rests upon your heart, turn its silver lining to your friends, and the glow of cheer it will cast upon them will be reflected on you, and the cloud will give way before the brightness and joy its own light has begotten.

When amiability descends to weakness, it loses all claims to respect or admiration. To be worthy of regard it must be strong, and to be strong it must stand upon a solid foundation. He who is able and willing to say "No" firmly whenever the case of right requires it will say "Yes" with a fuller and richer meaning at all other times.

A man passes for what he is worth. Very idle is all curiosity concerning other people's estimate of us, and idle is all fear of remaining unknown. If a man knows that he can do anything—that he can do it better than anyone else—he has a pledge of the acknowledgment of the fact by all persons. The world is full of judgment days, and into every assembly that man enters, in every action he attempts, he is gauged and stamped.

A Singular Industry.

Singular to say that while St. Louis has not a single gold or silver beating industry and Chicago but three, Cincinnati has four. An hour in one of the rooms of the establishments revealed a fund of curious information. The method of the Cincinnati gold-beater is a unique one. A sign over the door declares that "old gold bought." This "old gold" usually consists of pieces of jewelry, such as brooches, old watch cases, signets, rings, bracelets, obsolete coins, and so on. Upon the purchase of the stuff, it is first melted into a bar, then it goes through a process of ocigenation, which usually takes from six to ten hours, in order to free it from copper and silver.

"How fine do you have to make the gold before it is fit for leaf?" was asked of one of the oldest gold-beaters in the city.

"We have to make it twenty-four carat before we can do anything with it. It can not be used otherwise, as it would be too hard to work. We buy the most of our old gold from the pawnbrokers. The fine gold we buy from the East, Newark or New York."

"Any new process of smelting?"

"No, the gold is put in sand crucibles of various dimensions and melted. The crucibles come from the old country and it usually takes from ten to fifteen minutes to melt, when it is fit for the acid. We use about one part nitric and two parts muriatic. After it is refined, it is put through a rolling machine till brought out to the thickness of writing paper. It is then cut into strips one inch square and then put into a cutch, made out of French paper, in order to beat it to the proper consistency. It is then cut and put into a shoder, and beat out into sizes four and a half inches square. It is next put into a mold five inches square and beat out the size of five inches, then finally given to the girls to cut and put into books."

"It is sometimes put to some very novel uses?"

"Yes; pieces of the very gold which probably once sparkled in the earrings of George Washington's wife may be seen glittering on the sign-board of some milkman's wagon or attached to a circus calliope car. It is curious what a passion some people have for using it—not merely for the gilding of statues, or the edging of mirrors, but it even finds its way into the epitaph letters on the cold tombstones of the cemeteries."

"How long does it usually last, say on church steeples?"

"Oh, from ten to twelve years. It depends, of course, on the exposure. The tarnish is due to the dampness more than anything else. The sunlight has but little effect on it."

"Actresses use it very plentifully, I believe?"

"Yes, it is used by actresses for making gold hair. Forty cents worth will cover three girl's heads, and leave some for waves. Some women go in for golden curls. It is usually put on by an artist. The hair first has to be oiled, and then placed on in layers. Of course it doesn't stay on any length of time, probably for only one or two acts, and is then washed off with lukewarm water."

"How much does it take to gilt a circus car?"

"Oh, from ten to twenty dollars. It depends upon how much you put on."—*Cincinnati Times.*

Gretna Green.

The nursery rhyme regarding Gretna Green has been chirped in the ear of almost every American child, until it has become indelibly impressed upon their memory, and yet there are but few who know Gretna Green does in reality exist, and is not a creation of the whimsical mind of the rhymester. Gretna Green is a Scottish town just over the English boundary line, and became famous for the marriages celebrated there, which bound together runaway lovers, who defied stern parents, unrelenting guardians and the strict marriage laws of England. The English marriage act which required the consent of parents and guardians, publication of banns and the presence of a priest, was a source of considerable inconvenience to anxious lovers, who in preference to waiting would fly to Gretna Green, where it was only necessary to avow themselves man and wife in the presence of witnesses. They would then return to England and live as such unmolested.—*Health and Home.*

Oysters Four Feet Long.

In the Bad Lands of the West a late expedition of geologists sent out by the government came upon a bed of extinct oysters whose size was almost beyond belief, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. Many were four feet in length, and the animal, when alive, must have been a curious spectacle. Imagine a dozen of these on the half shell! The shells in this locality were strewn about over the plain as if the feast of some Titanic race had suddenly been broken up. Some were partly buried, and rapidly disintegrating under the influence of wind and weather. On the northwestern coast a clam has recently been discovered very similar to the soft clam of the East, with the exception that the new finds weigh about two pounds apiece and are a foot or more in length. They are called geoducks by the natives, and are said to be fine eating, the meat rather resembling that of a crab or lobster than the rest of the clam family.

A bug has been discovered which bores holes in lead pipe.

REASONS FOR HILARITY.

HUMOROUS STORIES DRAWN FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Gave Himself Away—A Telephone Fraud—He Was Not a Horse—Speaker and Chaplain, Etc.

"I tell you what," airily exclaimed Perkins, as he sat down to the supper table, "I was in a tight place this afternoon."

"Yes, I know you were," interrupted his wife, in clear, cold utterances that cut like a knife, "I saw you coming out of it."

And then it flashed across Perkins that he had incidentally stepped into a saloon with a friend for the purpose of examining a doubtful political statement with the aid of a magnifying glass, and his contemplated anecdote slipped from his grasp like money at a summer resort, while the supper was finished amid a silence so profound that he could plainly hear a napkin ring.—*Rockland Courier-Gazette.*

A Telephone Fraud.

Irate Customer—"Why can't you fellows be honest? That telephone you put in my store is a fraud. You said that words could be distinctly heard for twenty miles."

Telephone Man—"Well, they can."

"They can't, I say. They can't be heard five blocks."

"Oh, you are mistaken."

"But I am not. I yelled myself hoarse at a man last evening only five blocks and he could not hear a word I said. He said so."

"Queer, very queer; but, by the way, what was it you said to him?"

"I asked him when he would be around to square up his account."—*Philadelphia Call.*

He Was Not a Horse.

"I have heard, Mr. Wright," said a man who had traveled extensively, addressing a Kentuckian; "that you are going to move to Cincinnati."

"Yes, I am. What do you think of the change?"

"I think it's a bad one."

"Your objections, please?" asked the affable Kentuckian.

"You will find in Cincinnati," explained the man who knew, "but a moderate supply of rain water for washing purposes, and as for fresh, hard water for drinking purposes, that's out of the question."

"Water for drinking purposes!" exclaimed the nettled Kentuckian, scratching his head. Then as if suddenly comprehending the remark, he turned red with anger at the supposed insult, and exclaimed:

"Do you think I drink water? Do you take me for a horse?"

And he stalked away like a man injured to the very core.—*Scissors.*

Speaker and Chaplain.

Says the Charlottesville (Va.) *Chronicle*: Some one tells a good story on a former chaplain of the University (Dr. William S. White, we presume). The story goes as follows: When J. L. Orr was Speaker of the House he spent a short time at the Warm springs, in North Carolina, where Dr. White was also. The two had been sitting for a time apart, each engaged with his own knot of immediate friends, and by-and-bye the doctor arose and walked across the room with the old-time limp in his gait. Mr. Orr immediately recognized him, and asked him if he were not the chaplain at the University of Virginia at such a time, naming the year. The doctor replied that he was.

"I was there," said Mr. Orr, "a student at the time, and I knew you by the peculiar limp of your step."

"Well," said the doctor, a little severely, though with a twinkle which told he spoke jokingly, "it seems that my limping made a deeper impression on you than my preaching."

"Ah, doctor," quickly replied Mr. Orr, "I deem it the highest compliment we can pay a clergyman to say he is known by his walk rather than by his conversation."

From Jumping Creek.

"Say!" he called, as he walked across the street to a policeman yesterday at the circus grounds, "have you seen a slim, little chap, with a red mustache and a diamond pin?"

"I don't remember."

"Well, I want to hunt him up. If you'll help me find him I'll give you a yoke of two-year-old steers."

"What's he done?"

"Say! I'm mad all over, but I can't help but—ha! ha! ha!—laugh at the way he gumfuzzled me half an hour ago. I'm a flat, I am! I'm rich pasture for cows! I'm turnips with a head of green tops!"

"What's the story?"

"Well, I was over there under a wagon counting my money. I brought in $13. I was wondering whether I'd better keep it in my hind pocket or pin it inside my vest, when the little chap comes creeping under and says, 'Partner, there's a wicked crowd around here. Put that money in your boot!' Say!"

"Yes."

"Struck me as the sensiblest thing I could do. It was in bills. And I pulled off my right boot and chucked 'em in. Say! d'ye see anything green in that?"

"No."

"Well, I hadn't walked around long before a chap come up and remarks that he has $5 to bet to a quarter that he can outjump me. Say, d'ye know me?"

"No."

"Well, when I'm home I'm the tall jumpest of Washtenaw county. I jump higher and further than anything, animal or human. I kiver more ground than a panther; I sail higher than a jumpin' hoss. I am open to even bets day or night, and I go out and jump 'leven feet jost to astonish the children. When that 'ere stranger offered sich odds I looked at his legs for a minute and remarked that I was his huckleberry."

"I see."

"Say! up went the stakes, off came my butes, and I outjumped him by three feet six."

"And what?"

"And when I looked around for my butes that little hornet with the sandy mustache had made off with the one the cash was in. Say!"

"Yes."

"I live on Jumpin' creek. I'm the creek myself. I'm called a daisy when I'm home, and every time I trade hosses or shot-guns or dogs I paralyze the other fellow. I'm previous. I'm prussic acid. I'm razors. Say!"

"Yes."

"If I kin lay my hands on that little chap, I'll make every bone crack. But it was a good one on me! Eh! Ever see it beaten? Played me fur a fool and hit me the fust time. Say! If you see me—ha! ha! ha!—laughing, don't think I'm tight; I'm mad. But say! old Jumping Creek was too smart, wasn't he? Needed something to thin his blood, and he got it from a chap who didn't seem to know putty from the band-wagon! Say! Ha! ha! ha!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

The forests in Prussia, unlike those in any other inhabited lands, are increasing instead of decreasing. In Hanover alone they have increased 87,000 acres.

Milk is three per cent. heavier than water, as a vessel holding 100 pounds of water will hold 103 pounds of milk.

It is estimated that $10,000,000 worth of grass is annually consumed by the prairie dogs in Northern Texas.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Fans remain very large.

Crinoline is on the increase.

Draperies grow less elaborate.

Small Greuze bonnets are in vogue.

The newest Oriental laces have very light designs instead of the heavy patterns.

A velvet standing collar and a velvet belt are added to dressy white muslin frocks.

Gathered ruffles are used on both silk and woolen dresses as well as on thinner fabrics.

One of the Earl of Lytton's daughters, yet in her teens, has written a story for *Temple Bar*.

Elegant dresses are made of changeable silk combined with changeable silk muslin and glace gauze.

Mrs. Sabin, the wife of United States Senator Sabin, of Minnesota, has adopted three orphan children.

Ecru and tan-colored gloves are worn this summer with all dresses, excepting those of gray, with which gray gloves are used.

Very pretty are the suits of white twilled flannel of simple design, made up over white satteen of silesia, and simply stitched.

Instead of the plain hemmed skirt a few tucks may finish the bottom, or three tucks may form the lower half of the skirt.

The "crazy" bonnet is a coat-scuttle poke of rough and ready white straw trimmed carelessly with field flowers and white mull.

White dresses are pretty and comfortably made with perfectly plain waist and skirt, with only a velvet belt to confine the waist.

White China silk is very pretty when aid over pink or yellow silk, as it is emi-transparent and gives a pretty, hangeable effect.

The corsage is not now always made of the dress material. Many basques are of velvet silk and woolen broche, and can be worn with any skirt.

Plaids are combined with brocades in the shape of a pleated skirt, Moliere cuffs and collars of the brocaded fabric, with a cutaway polonaise of the plaid.

Chain bracelets with small links are popular. These are of both silver and gold, the ends fastening with an invisible clasp forming one of the links.

A number of religious women in Paris go daily to the washing boats on the Seine, and sing and read and talk to the laundresses while they are at work.

Shoes coming well up on the instep, fastened with a steel buckle, the back and front either red or any other color patent leather, are favorite carriage shoes.

Another industry is now open to women. In an establishment on Centre street, New York, they are employed as gold beaters. The proprietors assert that, while not equal to men in physical strength, they are superior in carefulness and delicacy of workmanship.

Franklin was married at twenty-one, Mozart at twenty-five, Byron, Washington, Wellington and Bonaparte at twenty-seven, Peel at thirty-two, Wadsworth at thirty-three, Wilberforce at thirty-eight, Luther at forty-two, Addison at forty-four, and Parr, for the third time, at 105.

How Eclipses Impress Savages.

Notwithstanding the frequent recurrence of eclipses, which nothing particularly bad after them, most primitive peoples associate with them an omen of some great danger to the earth or the moon. The Greenlanders have a personal apprehension in the matter, and believe that the moon rummages their houses for skins or victuals, and destroys those persons who have not observed due sobriety. The South American Chiquitos try to help the darkened star against a dog that has worried it till its light has been colored red, and extinguished by its streaming blood; and they shoot arrows into the sky to drive away the dog. Charlevoix give a similar account of the Guarani, except that with them a tiger takes the place of the dog; and in the language of the Tupis the literal translation of the word for an eclipse is, "The jaguar has eaten the sun." So, in Asia, the Tunguses believe an evil spirit has swallowed the earth's satellites, and they try to frighten it away by shots at the darkened disk. In Sumatra and Malacca the fear is aroused that a great snake will swallow the sun or the moon; and the Nagas of Assam set up a great drum-beating, as if in battle, to frighten away the devouring moniter. Among the American tribes are some who believe that eclipses are a warning of the approaching disappearance of the sun and the fall of the moon at the end of the world. The Pottawattamies tell of a demon in the shape of an old woman, sitting in the moon weaving a basket, on the completion of which the world will be destroyed. A dog contends with the woman, tearing the basket to pieces every once in a while, and then an eclipse of the moon takes place; others imagine that the moon is hungry, sick or dying at these times; while the Alfuras of Ceram think he is asleep, and make a great uproar to awake him.

These superstitions are not so remote as they may seem at first sight from the impressions which the heavenly phenomena make upon many persons who consider themselves civilized. Circles may be found in nearly every nation upon whom the appearance of anything unusual in the sky carries an apprehension that something dreadful is about to happen; and by whom even the most ordinary phenomena are invested with occult influence upon things that we know have no connection with them; and it is only two or three centuries since the dire portents of comets and eclipses were prayed against in all the churches.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

How He Became a Blood-Drinker.

"Yes, I'm a confirmed blood-drinker now," remarked a ruddy, merry engineer, "and it is quite a funny story how I happened to start at it, too. About three years ago my health was pretty bad, and my folks were very much worried about me. I got thin and hollow-eyed, and had a few night sweats. The fact is, I had consumption, and I knew it. I hadn't any other expectation than that in a year or so I'd have to give up my engine and soon after that part from my wife and little ones. I don't know that I ought to say it, but the thought of leaving my engine gave me about as much trouble as the idea of parting from my family. People kept advising me to drink blood, and cited alleged cures to me by the dozen. But there was something abhorrent to me about that kind of beverage, and I couldn't go to it. Two or three times I made an effort to down some of it, but 'twas no go. Well, one day I was running along with No. 7, as usual, and feeling pretty well down in the mouth, too. I had begun to feel weak, and I had heard the boss was making inquiries about my condition with a view to laying me off. It made me blue as my boiler jacket. Suddenly, at a country road-crossing, a foot heifer jumped right in front of us. We were going lively, and as the pilot struck her it cut her up fearful and landed her right up on the smoke-stack. I hope I may never touch my throttle again, if a stream of warm blood from that heifer didn't take me right in the mouth. My mouth was open, too, and in two seconds I had unwillingly become a blood-drinker. There wasn't anything disagreeable about it, either, and I've been drinking blood ever since. That heifer saved my life."

Animal Plagues.

The plague of rabbits in our Australasian colonies is one of which much has been heard, and it appears that another European animal, the dog, is about to follow the example of the rabbit, and make himself a pest in place of a pet. It appears that the number of wild or semi-wild dogs has recently increased largely in Victoria and New South Wales, and the consequence is a great slaughter of sheep by these nomads. The government has already offered rewards for their destruction. In New Zealand some enterprising people have hit on the idea of importing weasels and stoats from England to keep down the rabbits; but if the former increase in their new habitat as the latter have done, the last state of New Zealand will be worse than the first, for a plague of rabbits must be as nothing compared to a plague of weasels, and a great increase of the latter, from their predatory and destructive habits, must be followed by a considerable alteration in the distribution of the fauna of New Zealand. In Jamaica, according to the last report of the director of public gardens in that colony, the planters suffered greatly from the depredations of rats among the sugar-canes. The rat-eaten canes were good for nothing except rum, and accordingly large sums were spent in poison and dogs to keep down the rats, but apparently without much success. At last an enterprising planter determined to import the mongoose from India to destroy the rats on his sugar estate. The sugar planters, Mr. Morris says, have unquestionably benefited greatly by its introduction, and rat-eaten canes are now hardly known where formerly they were found in large quantities. But the new importation continues to multiply and spread, not only on sugar estates, but on the highest mountains, as well as along shore, even amid swamps and lagoons; and when the sugar-cane rat is wholly exterminated, the mongoose will still go on increasing, and what then? Must the colonists find something else to exterminate the mongoose, and save their poultry, and so on ad infinitum? As it is, negro settlers and persons not connected with sugar estates complain of its ravages among their poultry and even accuse it of destroying fruit and vegetables; and although Mr. Morris doubts whether these complaints are all well founded, he acknowledges that the mongoose is the cause of great disturbance in the animal life of Jamaica. Harmless yellow and other snakes, lizards, ground-hatching birds, rabbits, and many members of the indigenous fauna of the island are likely to become extinct at no distant date.—*Nature.*

Large Investments In Horse Flesh.

"Caspar," in one of his New York letters to the Detroit *Free Press*, says: Mr. Bonner's investments in horse flesh have been pretty large. His first was $3,000 for a team that he wanted for exercise. He had no thought then of becoming an owner of famous horses, but the passion gradually grew upon him. He paid $10,000 for Joe Elliot, $16,000 for Edwin Forrest, $15,000 for Lady Stuart, $20,000 for Edward Everett and the same for Startle; $35,000 for Pocahontas, and the same sum, I think, for Dexter; $36,000 for Rarus and $40,000 for Maud S. Had any man talked of paying $40,000 for a trotter when Bonner made his first purchase, he would probably have been set down as a lunatic.

Game in The Arctic Zone.

From Lieutenant Greely's report of the monthly killing of game in the Arctic regions, the following summary of what was killed during the whole stay at Lady Franklin's bay is made up:

Seven wolves, seven foxes, eight ermines, eight lemmings, 103 musk oxen, nineteen seals, fifty-seven hares, forty-four king ducks, fifty-three long-tailed ducks, thirty eider ducks, sixty dovekins, one diver, six burgomaster gulls, one sabine gull, twenty-one Arctic terns, 178 snaks, eighty-four brent geese, one raven, seventy-nine ptarmigans, 100 turnstones, one sandpiper, one sandling, twenty-seven knots, two ringed plovers, eighteen owls, two philaropes and one walrus.

Stranger than Fiction

are the records of some of the cures of consumption effected by that most wonderful remedy—Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Thousands of grateful men and women, who have been snatched almost from the very jaws of death, can testify that consumption, in its early stages, is no longer incurable. The Discovery has no equal as a pectoral and alterative, and the most obstinate affections of the throat and lungs yield to its power. All druggists.

BIRCH wood is coming into demand for floors for skating rinks.

The best test of a human life is the amount of good it has been and done to others. Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham may be given a seat of honor among those who have helped to change sickness into health, and to transform the darkness of suffering into the sunshine of rest and hope.

A LONG meter hymn—The gas bill.

"What we learn with pleasure we never forget."—Alfred Mercier. The following is a case in point: "I paid out hundreds of dollars without receiving any benefit," says Mrs. Emily Rhoads, of McBrides, Mich. "I had female complaints, especially 'dragging down,' for over six years. Dr. R. V. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription' did me more good than any medicine I ever took. I advise every sick lady to take it." And so do we. It never disappoints its patrons. Druggists sell it.

SPRING goods—Mineral waters.

25 Cents

Will buy a TREATISE ON THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES. Book of 100 pages, valuable to every owner of horses. Postage stamps taken. Sent postpaid. NEW YORK HORSE BOOK CO., 134 Leonard Street, New York city.

Pretty Women.

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity. Try "Wells' Health Renewer."

CINCINNATI claims to have a population of 300,000.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			36
Beef cattle, good to prime l w	12	@	12¼
Calves, com'n to prime veals.	6¼	@	8¼
Sheep	5	@	5¾
Lambs	5¾	@	6¼
Hogs—Live	5	@	6¼
Dressed, city	5¾	@	6¾
Flour—Ex. st., good to fancy	3 60	@	5 75
West, good to choice.	3 70	@	6 10
Wheat—No. 2, Red	91¼	@	92¼
Rye—State	73½	@	74
Barley—Four-rowed State		@	78¾
Corn—Ungrad. West, mixed.	67	@	67¾
Oats—White State	42	@	47
Mixed Western	34	@	35
Hay—Med. to pr. Timothy	90	@	1 00
Straw—No. 1, Rye	75	@	80
Lard—City Steam	7 50	@	7 80
Butter—State Creamery	22	@	24
Dairy	15	@	21¾
West. Im. Creamery	15	@	18
Factory	8	@	13
Cheese—State Factory		@	10
Skims	1	@	2¾
Western	3	@	7
Eggs—State and Penn	18	@	18½
BUFFALO.			
Sheep—Good to Choice	3 90	@	4 35
Lambs—Western	4 15	@	5 00
Steers—Western	5 90	@	6 50
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	6 10	@	6 20
Flour—C'y ground n. process	5 80	@	5 90
Wheat—No. 1, Hard Duluth	1 12	@	
Corn—No. 2, Mixed New		@	60
Oats—No. 2, Mixed Western	39	@	
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@	—
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Extra quality	6 50	@	7 37½
Sheep—Live weight	3¾	@	5
Lambs	4½	@	6
Hogs—Northern, d. w	7¼	@	7¾
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. ex family, good	4 00	@	4 25
Wheat—No. 2, Red		@	97¼
Rye—State		@	72
Corn—State Yellow	57	@	57¾
Oats—Mixed		@	38¼
Butter—Creamery Extra Pa.	24	@	25
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	11¼	@	12¾

BAFFLED!

One of the Most Unaccountable and Dangerous of Recent Deceits Discovered and Exposed.

There is some mysterious trouble that is attacking nearly everyone in the land with more or less violence. It seems to steal into the body like a thief in the night. Doctors cannot diagnose it. Scientists are puzzled by its symptoms. It is, indeed, a modern mystery. Like those severe and vague maladies that attack horses and prostrate nearly all the animals in the land, this subtle trouble seems to menace mankind. Many of its victims have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A strange sticky slime collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load upon the stomach; sometimes a faint all-gone sensation is felt at the pit of the stomach, which food does not satisfy. The eyes grow sunken, the hands and feet feel clammy at one time and burn intensely at others. After a while a cough sets in, at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greyish colored expectoration. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. He becomes nervous, irritable, and gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a peculiar whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become costive, and then, again, outflux intensely; the skin is dry and hot at times, the blood grows thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow; the urine is scanty and high-colored, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a spitting up of the food, sometimes with a sour taste, and sometimes with a sweetish taste; this is often attended with palpitation of the heart. The vision becomes impaired, with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of prostration and great weakness. Most of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population have this disorder in some of its varied forms, while medical men have almost wholly mistaken its nature. Some have treated it for one complaint; some for another, but nearly all have failed to reach the seat of the disorder. Indeed, many physicians are afflicted with it themselves. The experience of Dr. A. G. Richards, residing at No. 468 Tremont street, Boston, is thus described by himself:

"I had all those peculiar and painful symptoms which I have found afflicting so many of my patients, and which had so often baffled me. I knew all the commonly established remedies would be unavailing for I had tried them often in the past. I therefore determined to strike out in a new path. To my intense satisfaction I found that I was improving. The dull, stupid feeling departed and I began to enjoy life once more. My appetite returned. My sleep was refreshing. The color of my